REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,293.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1875.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY 237

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	18
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

Less, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	2 As. per Line.
Second do.	1½ „ „
Third and succeeding	1¼ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

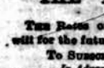
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied a Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. AFRICA, 3,031 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 9th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leaves Bombay	Sept. 1875.	Leaves Colombo	Sept. 1875.
„ Rutnagherry (Calbar Bay)..)	10	„ Galle	18
		„ Negapatam	22
„ Carwar	11	„ Madras	24
„ Mangalore	12	„ Coconada	25
„ Cannanore	13	„ Vizagapatam	27
„ Tellicherry	14	„ Chilipatam	27
„ Calicut	14	„ Calingapatam	28
„ Beypore	14	„ Gopalpore	28
„ Cochin	15	„ False Point	29
„ Alleppey	15	Arrives CALCUTTA, Oct.	1
„ Tuticorin	17		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

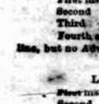
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Aceh, Padang, and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. INDIA, 1060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	Sept. 1875. 8	Leaves BUSREH	Sept. 29
„ Kurrachee	14	„ Mahomerah	29
„ Muscat	17	„ Fao	29
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Bushire	Oct. 1
„ Linga	19	„ Linga	8
„ Bushire	24	„ Bunder Abbas	8
„ Fao	23	„ Jask	9
„ Mahomerah	23	„ Gwadur	10
„ Busreh	Arrive 24	„ Kurrachee	15
		Arrives BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

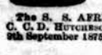
The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 11th September 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

MONTHLY SAILINGS BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

From GLASGOW, SATURDAY.	LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY.	BOMBAY, FRIDAY,
		10th Sept.
...	...	WEDNESDAY.
TRINACRIA.... 4th Aug.	14th Aug.	6th Oct.
EUROPA..... 11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
INDIA..... 9th Oct.	16th Oct.	8th Dec.
MACEDONIA. 6th Nov.	13th Nov.	29th Dec.

If inducement offers more frequent sailings will be arranged. All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool. Suez.

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

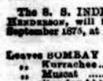
A reduction of 15 per cent will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st on the 26th, *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£23	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	26	22	8	Including Wines
Port Said	26	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	62	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSELA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 30th August 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CELLA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested TO PAY FREIGHT and SEND their BILLS of LANDING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature. As the cargo will be landed in the Sassoon Dock, CONSIGNEES can obtain delivery of their GOODS there, and early application is requested. No CLAIM for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless PASSED by the CAPTAIN before the DEPARTURE of vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents s. s. Cella.

Bombay, 2nd September 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Sept.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600	10th—Southampton.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	530	17th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward.	3749	600	24th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th August 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 6th Sept-mber 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. and O. Co.'S S. S. TEHERAN, (2,589 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is to be handed to the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, 3rd September 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 25th August, 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO SAIL FRIDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

THE full-powered favourite Steamer MACEDONI, Captain Laird, will be dispatched for Liverpool on the 10th September. This Steamer has superior First-Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation, and carries a Surgeon, Stewardess and efficient Staff of Stewards.

The Macedonia made the passage out in 27 steaming days, averaging 10 Knots, and may be depended upon to make a quick run Home.

FARES.

	First Class.	Second Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 300	„ 200

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 19th day of October 1872, and made between Davidas Purshotumdas and Ramdas Mancchkall of the first part, the said Davidas Purshotumdas of the second part, Bhai nas Goverdhundas, and Lakhmi Goverdhundas of the third part, and the mortgages therein mentioned of the fourth part, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co., auctioneers, at their Auction Room in Apollo Street, No. 12, Fort, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 6th day of Sept. 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., by order of the said Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors in one lot :—

Istly.—All the estate, interest, claim, and demand of them the said mortgagors, Davidas Purshotumdas and Ramdas Manecklall, as sons, heirs, and legal representatives of Purshotumdas Pranjeewandas in a partly satisfied decree in suit No. 152 1870, in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, again Nanabhoy Framjee Cawasjee Banajee, of Bombay, and which decree still remains unsatisfied to the extent of Rs. 1,46,908-5-9 up to the 31st of July 1875; and.

2ndly.—All that the estate, right, title, and interest of the said Davidas Purshotumdas as the purchaser of the share and interest of the said Nanabhoy Framjee Cawasjee Banajee, sold by order of the Nassick Court under and by virtue of an attachment issued in execution of the aforesaid decree, in all those pieces or parcels of lands or inam villages, called Parner, Thandao, Kopsli, Paspoli, Toongatay and Saki, situate in the sub-district of Salsette in the Zilla of Thannah.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their Auction Rooms, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th September 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 6th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases white ground and check prints.
9 „ check do.
1 „ book muslin.
15 Bales T Red yarn, Nos. 40s.
2 L'Exincteur patent portable and self-acting fire engines by W. H. Dick & Co.
1 Lithographic Press, complete.
1 Copying press on stand.
7 Cases, each 100 pieces blue orange and white prints, 28 yards.
10 Cases T. Red Cambrics 24 yards and 44 and 50 inches.

By order of the Administrator-General belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. R. Symson, consisting of camp cot, chest of drawers, towel horse, and wearing apparels.

At 2 P.M.

1 grey baba poney.

NOTICE.

EXCELLENT INVESTMENT FOR CAPITALISTS.

For sale the Bungalow known as "Dr. Dallas's Bungalow," situate on Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, with the Stables, Coachhouse, garden and compound, yielding at present a monthly rent of Rs. 300.

ON SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms in Marine Street No. 3, Fort, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with a large bungalow standing thereon with out-houses, stables and cookroom, &c., containing by admeasurement 6,42 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 31, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 115, and bounded on the East partly by the property of E. D. Sassoon, Esq., and partly by a private Road; on the North by the property of E. D. Sassoon, Esq.; on the West by a Public Road leading to Mount Pleasant Road, and on the South by the property of Mr. Cheheby Cooper, Esq., at present in the occupation of Roger B. Sedgwick, Esq.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Lyons and Tobin, No. 5, Church Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned at their Auction Rooms, No. 3, Marine Street, Fort.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th September 1875.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Landed Properties, consisting of a Bungalow with Out-houses, Stables, &c., also a large and spacious Godown or Warehouse, now occupied as a Spinning and Weaving Factory.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 8th Instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises in Two Lots.

Lot No. 1.—Comprising

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or Ground with a large Bungalow, and Two small Bungalows, and other Out-houses, Stables, &c., compound with a fountain therein, situate lying and being at Gamadeypoora or Foras Road, leading to Grant Road, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,128 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipal Assessment under No. 219, and bounded as follows, viz :—on or towards the east by the property of Nowrojee Shapurjee Coomrighur, on or towards the west by the property of Sorabjee Shapurjee, on or towards the north by the said Foras Road, and on or towards the south by the property Lot No. 2, herein-after mentioned.

The Bungalow was at one time the residence of the Imam of Muscat and is now in the occupation of the Nawab of Surat yielding a monthly rental of Rs. 175, free of taxes.

Lot No. 2.

At 5 o'clock in the evening of the same day, viz., the 8th day of September next. All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or ground with the messuage tenement, or a large Warehouse standing thereon, which is now in the occupation of ne Noor Mahomed Sulliman as a Spinning and Weaving factory, situate behind the property comprised in Lo. No. 1, in Camateepoora or Foras Road leading to Grant Road, containing by admeasurement 815 square yards or thereabout, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. and bounded as follows :—On the East by the Cursetjee Sorabjee Road on or towards the west by the property of Sorabjee Shapurjee, on or towards the north by the property comprised in Lot No. 1, and on or towards the south by the property of Borah Hider Alli Adamjee.

The ground comprised in both the above lots is leasehold and will be sold subject to the existing conditions and stipulations of the Lease.

Terms.—25 per cent. will be taken as deposit money at the time the property is knocked down to the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 6th September 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ENTOMOLOGY.

DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS, 7 ivory handled Knives, &c., with Forceps and Scissors, in Morocco case ..... Rs. 16 0

PINS—Best quality, from KIRBY, BEARD and Co.—

Slender, No. 13	1½	inches, per ounce	Rs. 4 8
„ 14	½	„ „	4 0
„ 17	⅜	„ „	5 0
Stronger, Nos. 6 and 8	½	in „ „	2 8

CORK SHEETING, for lining, per dozen sheets 5 0

Insect boxes made to order.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHEUS OPERETTA COMPANY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

TEN MINUTES WITH PROFESSOR BUSHELL.
HUMOROUS TRIO.
THE SERENADERS
AND THE NEW BURLESQUE ON
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,
FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.

ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME ON TUESDAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Gallery	„ 2	Pit	„ 1

Family Tickets to admit 3 to Dress Circle, Rs. 10.

Only to be had at SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Season Tickets by arrangement.

Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9-15 p.m.

Carriages may be ordered at 11 p.m.

Special Tramway Cars available from J. J. Hospital until Midnight.

NOTICE.

ALL ACCOUNTS to be presented for PAYMENT before 4 o'clock, WEDNESDAY, 8th instant, as the Company LEAVE for JUBBULPORE on THURSDAY.

J. NEUBERG.

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK.

BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM SWITZERLAND.

"This is the best SWISS ALPINE MILK condensed, with nothing added except pure sugar. IT IS ADMIRABLY ADAPTED FOR ALL USES. Milk is the best and ONLY NATURAL Food for Infants. This CONDENSED MILK is superior for Infants' Food to even the purest of uncondensed Milk, because it is uniform in quality, will not turn sour, and is NOT LIABLE TO ANY PARTIAL CHANGE whatever."

In addition to the SAVING effected by its use, this Milk will specially recommend itself to consumers in India, where GOOD, PURE, WHOLESOME Milk is so difficult to be had.

FRESHNESS GUARANTEED.

RS. 24 PER CASE OF 4 DOZEN TINS.

RS. 6-4 PER SINGLE DOZEN.

Note.—Observe that the GENUINE *SWISS* MILK has the words "*PREPARED IN SWITZERLAND*" written across the Label in *RED INK*.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FURNITURE FRINGES AND TRIMMINGS.

CRIMSON Silk Bullion Fringe, 5 inches deep Rs. 7-8 per yard.

GOLD Coloured Silk Bullion Fringe, 5 inches deep, Rs. 7-8 per yard.

GREEN Silk Bullion Fringe, 5 inches deep, Rs. 7-8 per yard.

CRIMSON Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, 4 inches deep, As. 12 per yard.

CRIMSON Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, 6 inches deep, Re. 1 per yard.

CRIMSON Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, 9 inches deep, Re. 1 per yard.

MAROON Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, 4 inches deep, As. 12 per yard.

MAROON Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, 6 inches deep, Re. 1 per yard.

GREEN Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, 4 inches deep, As. 12 per yard.

GREEN Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, 6 inches deep, Re. 1 per yard.

AMBER Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, 4 inches deep, As. 12 per yard.

AMBER Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, 6 inches deep, Re. 1 per yard.

AMBER and GREEN (Mixed) Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, 4 inches deep, As. 12 per yard.

AMBER and GREEN (Mixed) Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, 6 inches deep, Re. 1 per yard.

GREEN Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, Vandyked, 4 inches deep, Re. 1 per yard.

GREEN Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, Vandyked, 6 inches deep, Re. 1-8 per yard.

MAROON Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, Vandyked, 4 inches deep, Re. 1 per yard.

MAROON Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, Vandyked, 6 inches deep, Re. 1-8 per yard.

CRIMSON Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, Vandyked, 6 inches deep, Re 1 per yard.

CRIMSON Heavy Wool Bullion Fringe, Vandyked, 6 inches deep, Re 1-8 per yard.

GREEN very Handsome Wool Bullion Vandyked Fringe, with heavy gold drops, 12 inches deep, Rs. 5 per yard.

TIMMINGS.

CRIMSON Chair Gimp, ½ inch wide, Re. 1-8 per doz. yards.

GREEN Chair Gimp, ½ inch wide, Rs. 1-8 per doz. yards.

GREEN and Gold (Mixed) Chair Gimp, ½ inch wide, Re. 1-8 per doz. yards.

CRIMSON and Gold (Mixed) Chair Gimp, ½ inch wide, Re. 1-8 per doz. yards.

CRIMSON and Gold Gimp for Bordering of Cretonne or Red Curtains, &c., 1 inch wide, Rs. 3 per doz. yards.

GREEN Orris Lace, 1½ inch wide, As. 4 per yard.

CRIMSON Orris Lace, 1½ inch wide, As. 6 per yard.

GREEN Orris Lace, 2 inches wide, As. 8 per yard.

The above make very handsome Borders for Curtains or Screens.

CHOCOLATE and Gold Greek Pattern Bordering, 2 inches wide, Re. 1 per yard.

CRIMSON and Gold Greek Pattern Bordering, 2 inches wide, Re. 1 per yard.

LIGHT GREEN and Gold Greek Pattern Bordering, 2 inches wide, Re. 1 per yard.

MAROON and Gold Greek Pattern Bordering, 2 inches wide, Re. 1 per yard.

GREEN and Gold Greek Pattern Bordering, 1½ inch wide, As 8 per yard.

MAROON and Gold Greek Pattern Bordering, 1½ inch wide, As. 8 per yard.

CRIMSON and Gold Greek Pattern Bordering, 1½ inch wide, As. 8 per yard.

BRASS-HEADED NAILS in a great variety of very Pretty Patterns, at As. 12 and Re. 1 per doz.

10 per cent. discount, or one anna and a half allowed on each rupee for ready money orders amounting to Rs. 10.

WATSON AND Co.,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHEUS OPERETTA COMPANY.—Messrs. NORVILLE and HOGARTH beg most sincerely to thank the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CLUB and the RESIDENTS of BOMBAY for the LIBERAL PATRONAGE so liberally bestowed on the occasion of their BENEFIT on SATURDAY EVENING last.

ORPHEUS OPERETTA COMPANY.

POSITIVELY THE LAST PERFORMANCE.

GRAND SPECIAL FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MRS. J. O. PIERCE & MRS. HARRY LESLIE.
WEDNESDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.
UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF
THE BYCULLA CLUB.
PRIZE CONUNDRUM NIGHT.

A MASSIVE STERLING SILVER GOBLET (now on view at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s) Will be presented to the Author of THE BEST ORIGINAL CONUNDRUM.

Competitors to send their Conundrums under seal to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. not later than 4 p. m. on WEDNESDAY. For full particulars of Programme, &c., see Wednesday morning Papers and Bills.

FOR SALE, a pair of BAY ARAB HORSES, 14-3, a light handsome MAIL PHAETON and set DOUBLE HARNESS. Both horses go well in single and double Harness, and under Saddle. Apply to P. W. ROBERTSON, Esq., Oriental Bank.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Tellicherry, 4th September 1875.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN GORDON, Bombay Staff Corps, must give notice of the same to the Undersigned on or before the 27th September 1875, after which date none will be received.

T. ROSE NIMMO, Major,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Rajkote, 31st August 1875.

NOTICE.—All persons having any CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late LIEUTENANT and ACTING ADJUTANT F. M. KIRK, 22nd Regiment Bombay N.I., are requested to forward them to the Undersigned within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE, after which no Claims will be entertained.

J. CLEMENTS, Lieut. Col.,
22nd Regt. N. I
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Baroda, 6th September 1875.

NOTICE.—Our Senior Partner, Mr. SOLOMON VOLKART, and Mr. RUD. AHLERS RETIRE from BUSINESS, and CEASE to SIGN our FIRM from this date.

Mr. GEORGE G. VOLKART, Son of our Senior Mr. S. Volkart, has been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm.

Our London Agency which was conducted by Mr. Ahlers under his own name will be conducted under the style of VOLKART BROTHERS, LONDON AGENCY.

The business of our Firm as well as of our Branches in Kurrachee, Bombay, Cochin, and Colombo will undergo no change but will be continued the same as hitherto and conducted by our Mr. J. G. Reid jointly with our new partner Mr. G. G. VOLKART.

Our Senior Partner Mr. S. Volkart, of Winterthur, will be interested in our firm, having a responsible and paid up capital of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING, in conformity with "The Act to Amend the Law of Partnership of 1865."

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Winterthur, 1st July 1875.

TO BE LET, PROSPECT LODGE on Cumballa Hill, either furnished or unfurnished, from 15th November to 15th September. For Rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 15th November, or earlier date, a pucca built BUNGALOW in Marine Lines, containing Dining, Drawing, 3 Bed, 4 Dressing, and 4 Bath Rooms. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st October, a Five-room BUNGALOW in the Marine Lines. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, lately in the occupation of the late C. W. Hawkins, Esq. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Colonel White, R. E. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, the residence of the late Hon'ble Nanaxen Vaudoo. Rent Rs. 250. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, lately occupied by J. A. Shepherd, Esq., and previously by the late John Campbell, Esq. For Rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, lately in the occupation of G. J. Hyde, Esq. Rent very moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the Commodious BUNGALOW on Breach Candy Hill, known as General Merritt's Bungalow, and lately vacated by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey. Rent Rs. 300. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of those valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as EYE GLASSES,

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,

and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight*. Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, according to power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver.* The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,

CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.

Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, Steel Frames.

Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.

Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

UPWARDS OF THIRTY ARTISTES WILL GIVE SIX PERFORMANCES AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

COMMENCING ON SEPT. 10TH.

PARTICULARS IN FUTURE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	„ 3
Gallery	„ 2

Plan at SOUNDY & Co., where Dress Circle and Stall seats may be secured.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW.

CHRISTENING, WEDDING and BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS :—

SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in cases Rs. 50 to 140.
CORAL and BELLS, Rs. 14 to 28.
SETS of SILVER KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, Rs. 25 to 70.
Do. SILVER GILT, Rs. 60 to 80.
SETS of FORK, SPOON and RING, Rs. 50 to 80.
PAP BOWL and SPOON, in cases, Rs. 110 to 150.
CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS, Rs. 30, 35, 42, 44, 48, 50, 58 and 60.
SETS of 6 NAPKIN RINGS.
SETS of MUFFINEERS.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
SILVER MUSTARD POTS.
SILVER FISH COVERS.
SILVER ARGDANS.
SILVER TUMBLERS.
SILVER SALVERS.
SILVER EPERGNES.
SILVER BOUQUET HOLDERS.
SILVER CARD CASES.
SILVER CIGAR CASES.
SILVER SNUFF BOXES.

SILVER TROWELS for laying Foundation Stones, with Silver and Ivory Handles, patterns in great variety.

HAMILTON & Co.
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY & SIMLA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash per dozen Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE,
Cash per dozen Rs. 23.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash per dozen Rs. 26.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash per dozen Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash per dozen Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash per dozen Rs. 31.

SHERRY:
OLOROSO,
PALE SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR,
Cash per dozen Rs. 37.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO FINE,
Cash per dozen Rs. 33.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash per dozen Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

Invite attention to their Large and Choice Stock of

COATINGS, WHIP CORDS, TROWSERINGS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS, SHETLAND SPUNS, ETC.

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool ..... Rs. 30 to 45 0
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished ..... Rs. 35 to 40 0
Black or Blue West of England Broad Cloth ..... Rs. 45 to 50 0

LIGHT OFFICE COATS.

Brown Holland Sac Coat 9 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 4TH SEPTEMBER 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull, sales 10,000 bales, pot prices unchanged with the exception of a decline of 1/16d. in Mid. Orleans, and to-day's report is the same in every respect. The weekly figures show a reduction of 45,000 bales in the Liverpool Stock, but as the total still stands at 8,30,000 bales, we must see a large decline before the figures begin to have any effect on prices. In the meantime the Market seems to have settled down into a state of dulness from which there is little immediate prospect of a change unless caused by the American Crop reports. On the one hand prices are too low to admit of much decline, while with an ample supply, present and prospective, any material advance seems equally unlikely. More especially is this the case in Surats, of which the supply will be at its largest during the next three months.

The visible supply of Cotton in and afloat for the U. K. on the 3rd instant compares with last week and the corresponding date last year as follows :—

	1875	Last week	1874
Stock in Liverpool.....	830,000	875,000	890,730
,, London	70,250	74,250	107,470
American Afloat	15,000	10,000	26,000
East Indian ,, ...	277,500	300,000	308,000
	1,192,750	1,259,250	1,331,900
Price of Mid-Orleans	7¾d.	7¼d.	8¼d.
,, Fair Dholleras	4¼d.	4¼d.	5 3/16d.
Difference	2½d.	2¾d.	3 1/16d.

Yesterday's telegram from New York gives no change in quotations. The week's receipts at the ports are 8,000 bales, Exports to the U. K. 4,000, and to the Continent 2,000 bales.

Piece Goods in Manchester still occupy the same position. Quotations are unaltered, and Renter reports only a limited business at Friday's market.

In the London General Produce Markets Coffee, Cocoanut Oil and Linseed are unchanged, but Cocospore Rapeseed is 6d. per cwt. lower. Consols to-day are quoted at 92½ ; French Rentes 104. Bar Silver is still 56¾d per oz.

The rate of discount on short dated bills in London is said by Reuter to be ¼ under the Bank minimum, say 1½ per cent.

We have had the usual Saturday's dulness in business here, everything being at a standstill. In STERLING EXCHANGE not a single transaction of any importance has been reported. Rates, however, have an easier appearance, and Private Paper could be negotiated at a half anna easier. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	...1s. 9d. 25-32 per Rupee.	
do.	6 months' sight ...1s. 10d. 5-32	,,
Credits	on ,, ,, ...1s. 10d. 5 32	,,
Documents, 3	,, ,, ...1s. 10d. 3-15	,,

On Calcutta there is no change and GOVERNMENT PAPER is also nominally the same.

The SHARE MARKET continues dull, but there is no movement in values worthy of notice.

In COTTON the heavy rains prevent any little business which might otherwise be done and prices are purely nominal.

FREIGHTS are firm by Steamer, £2-7-6 to £2-8-9 having been paid both in the Zante and Macedonia and the former rate by the Trinacria to arrive. There is no great amount of cargo offering, but the fact of no sailing ship being on the berth, and the small extent of ready tonnage available, gives consignees a very strong position.

PIECE GOODS are dull but with no movement in values to notice.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates p. Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	92½
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New..	697½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras.....	1,170
20,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of Lt. & China	250
40,000	98¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China.....	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India..	113
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank.....	435

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 31st August as compared with that for 23rd August :—

LIABILITIES.	23rd August. Rs. A. P.	31st August. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,20,00,000 0 0	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18,04,333 13 0	18,04,333 13 0
Treasury Balance	4,99,43,611 0 0	4,68,74,096 10 10
Total Deposits	2,01,61,671 8 6	2,17,40,929 7 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	2,82,366 2 0	2,50,058 15 9
Sundries	5,46,301 10 3	5,73,593 15 11
	Rs. 9,46,79,288 3 6	9,32,60,914 14 10

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities.....	1,43,40,977 14 4	1,52,26,926 10 1
Loans on Govt. Securities	70,96,979 5 10	72,96,236 15 10
Credits on ditto	71,38,835 12 4	61,3 ,799 9 5
Bills discounted.....	2,73,04,311 14 7	2,50,35,937 3 10
Dead Stock	10,64,102 9 4	10,64,867 15 5
Stamps	10,762 8 6	10,772 11 6
Balances with other Banks	6,51,681 2 2	5,28,871 7 7
Sundries	3,01,634 3 3	2,73,785 2 0
Bullion	28,410 2 3	28,410 2 3
Cash at Head Office	2,16,21,570 13 7	2,24,29,240 10 3
Do. at Branches	2,16,39,039 12 1	2,21,17,777 6 5
Rs.	9,46,79,288 3 6	9,32,60,914 14 10

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP MARSEILLES, 1,070 tons, Captain Gibb, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Moulmein, brought a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CALCUTTA, 548 tons, Captain T. Nailer, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. H. Anderson, Mr. Abdool Hoossan, and 31 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. AFRICA, 1,318 tons, Captain C. C. D. Hutcheson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. H. Anderson, Major and Mrs. Goodfellow, Revd. C. Squires, two natives, and forty two deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From-
4	Tennesee (A. M. of W.).....	Law	Aden, August 28.
	Africa (s).....	Hutcheson ...	Calcutta, August 10.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Accrington	Christy	Liverpool.
	Calcutta (s).....	Nailer.....	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Mongolia, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Killarney, to Aden, Hoodooda, Jedda and Suez.
Steamer Africa, to Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Clara, to London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
31	Mecca (s) ..... Johnson	Singapore, August 14.
	Syria ..... Bennard	Liverpool, May 16.
	Sumatra ..... Latham.....	Liverpool, May 17.
Sept. 1	Landseer ..... Knowles	Liverpool, May 24.
	Henriette ..... Buhot.....	Mauritius, July 3.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
31	Genova (s)	.....	.....
	Moulmein (s)	.....	.....
	South Carolina	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
1	Tibre	Calcutta.
	Khandalla	Calcutta.
2	Lansdowne	Cuddalore.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.		
1	Bokhara (s).....	Calcutta.
	Tibre (s)	Pondicherry and Galle.
2	Templar	Singapore.

DAILY IMPORTS—SEPTEMBER 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zante s, 20 cases varnish, Joseph Soares ; 4 cases threads, and 1 case candles, Faridally Ahmad.

FROM LONDON.

Timor s, 10 cases Sulphurric acid, Abdoolhoosen Goolamhoosen ; 10 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adam ; 4 casks portwine, 1 cask cognac, 6 casks sherry, 6 cases hock, and 5 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 96 cases claret, 1 case cognac, 23 cases sauterne, 20 cases whiskey, and 10 cases old tom, William Watson and Co.

Clara s, 125 cases old tom, Muncherjee and E Bejunjee.

Mongolia s, 1 case hams, 2 cases bacon, and 2 cases cheese, Bolton and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Dido s, 34 cases beer, and 33 bales printing papers, A C Gumperi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s, 50 bales wool, Jewraz Damjee ; 70 bales wool, Jetha Pursotum ; 60 bales wool, Gangjee Thakersey ; 65 bales wool, Toolseedas Cullianjee ; 70 bales wool Cullianjee Govindjee, 32 bales wool, Bhimjee Girdhur ; 100 bales wool, Banchmud Fuckerchund ; 80 bales wool and 80 bales cotton, Lilladhur Govindjee ; 77 bales cotton, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co ; 153 bales cotton, Nundram Moolchund ; 59 bales cotton, Jetha Pursotum ; 300 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 24 bales cotton, Sewbux Johoremal ; 116 cwts horn, Forshaw Damjee.

FOR LONDON

Clara s, 9000 cwts linseed, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dido s, 600 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Mongolia s, 97 bales wool, and 258 bags pepper, P and O Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mongolia s, 150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s, 55 packages raisin, Curimbhoy Heerjee ; 4 bales cotton, and 40 chests opium Curramhboy Ebram ; 50 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 78 chests opium. E D Sassoon, 12 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee ; 9 chest opium, Merwanjee Manockjee and Co ; 30 chests opium, S E Sesson ; 10 chests opium, H Jammomeel Abdool Khalick ; 10 chests opium, Guneshall Sobhagmul ; 9 chests opium, Heeralall Ramgopaul ; 10 chests opium, S and D Futtakia ; 14 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 6 bags raisin, Abdoola Moosa ; 20 chests opium, Jakeeram Jaisray ; 5 chests opium, Hajee Essac Elias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s, 10 chests opium, Lakdas Chalidhas ; 14 chests opium Tarachund Gunshamdass ; 18 chests opium, Curseejee Bomanjee and Co.

HIGH COURT—6TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

45-74—Lynch and Tobin—Mapia Chaokara Kellottee v Arabhai widow and others—Chalk and Turner.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

To be spoken to.

555-74—Janardhun and G—Shivjee Kallianjee v Chuturbhoj Dewjee and others,—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

13-74—Shamrao Pandooring—Sham ao Pandoorang v Nowrojee Bhikhajee Koota—v Hurrychund.

108-75—Mr Pollock—Sha Hurryullub Motiram v Tooljee Lukmee widow—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

231-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co. v Curramboy Heerjee and another—Prescot and Winter.

656-74—Hearn Cleveland and IeeWarner—Dyal Jewraz v Jewraz Rattonsey and another—Remington Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

520-73—Fletcher and Smith—Eswantrao Gopalrow v Tribhoovun Laldas—Shamrow—Part heard.

477-74—Jefferson and Pryce—Purshotumdas Bhanjee v Toolseydas Morarjee—Remington Hore and Langley.

643-74—Khanderow Morojee—Jeenabi widow v Khoja Rahimtulla Cadurbhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

190-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bai Suruj widow and others v Runchoodas Hurjeevandas—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

LONG CAUSES.

9-74—Mr Fletcher—Wittobh Pandoorang and another v Govind Pandoorang and another—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and M M Munshi.

145-75—Mooljee and Bomonjee—Gopalgheer Jairameer v Santoogheer Jairameer and others—Mr. Munshi—together.

151-75—Mr. Munshi—Muddonjee Jairamgeer and others v Gopalgeer Jairameer—Mooljee and Bomonjee—together.

287-74—A Framjee—Muncherjee Eduljee v Hoosen Noor Mahamed—M M Munshi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 4th Sept 1875.

The following Genl. l Order by the Govt of India No 847, dated 27th Aug 1875, is republished for information :—

No 847 of 1875—H E the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Lt Col C L M Travies, R A C to be 2nd in C and, in succession to Col Falnkno transferred to the 2nd Brigade Division.

22nd Regt N I—Maj W Jacob, S C to officiate as Wing Officer vice Maj Barns appointed to the Commissariat.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the 31st Aug 1873 :—

Capt W H Yates, R C, of the 7th Regt N I

No 3296 Gunner John Watson, employed in the Ordnance Dept is remanded to the 9th Bde R A from the 21st ultimo.

No 4309 Gunner Michael Hayes from the 9th Bde R A is appointed to the Ordnance Dept and transferred to the Unattached List.

The following orders are confirmed :—

19th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Regt Order dated 13th Aug 1875, appointing Lt F G Pogson, to act as Interpreter to the Regt with effect from 1st Aug.

1st (Grenadiers) N I—Regtl Order dated 17th Aug 1875, directing Lt Col Williams, 2nd in Comd to officiate as Comdt. Capt Woolridge, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as 2nd in Comd ; and Capt Affleck, Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer ; the two latter in addition to their respective duties ; in succession to Col Walker, and on the arrival of Col Roome.

7th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 30th Aug 1875, directing Maj Wilson, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, and Capt and Adjt Cunningham to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary arrangement, and with effect from the 28th idem, in succession to Lt Col Gordon, deceased.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

7th Foot—Lieut and Adjt Hall (Bn Depôt)—Sub Lt H A Anderson, to England, from date of departure, for six months, on private affairs, in anticipation of the sanction of the C in-C in India.

86th Foot—Maj W Butterbush to remain in England, from 19th July 1875, to 29th July 1876, on medical certificate.

59th Foot—Lt H A Wilson, to remain at Bombay, from 6th Aug to the 30th Sept 1875, on medical certificate, in extension of preparatory leave.

65th Foot—Maj J Blood, to Bombay and England, from date of departure, on private affairs, preparatory to retirement, and in anticipation of sanction of the C in-C in India.

8th Corps—Lt F M Kirk, 2nd Wing Subn, (Offg Adjt) 22nd Regt N I, to Bombay, from 26th Aug to 5th 1875, on medical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, September 1.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr William Cornell, M A, Offg Second Additional Judge, 24 Pergunnahs and Hooghly, is allowed furlough for fourteen months and five days under Section 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days from the 4th Sept 1875.

Mr James O'Kinealy, C S, on leave, is appointed to act until further orders as Second Additional Judge and Additional Sessions Judge in the 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly with effect from the date on which he may relieve Mr W Cogell.

Mr H W Toogood, Sudder Sulkeah Salt Golahs, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr R Thompson is appointed to act as Supdt of the Sulkeah Salt Golahs during the absence, on leave, of Mr H W Toogood, or until further orders.

Mr Henry Phillips, Asst Mag and Collr, Balasore, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collr from the date of his passing the examination by the Lower Standard.

Mr Joseph Samuel Armstrong, Mag and Collr, Balasore, is allowed furlough for one year, under Section 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, together with the usual subsidiary leave for a Period not exceeding thirty days.

Mr John Foster Stevens, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Cuttack, is appointed to act temporarily as Mag and Collr of Pooree until further orders.

Mr William Fitzpatrick Meres is appointed to act as Mag and Collr of Dacca during the absence, on leave, of Mr D B Ly ll, or until further order.

Mr C W Wilmot, Depy Mag and Depy Collr of Dinghur, is vested with the powers of a Collr under Act X of 1870 for the acquisition of lands required for public purposes in his subdivision.

The orders of 12th Aug 1875, vesting Mr L B Roberts, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Doomka, Sonthal Pergunnahs, with the powers of a Collr under Act X of 1870 for acquiring lands required for public purposes, are cancelled.

Mr David Josiah Poole, Asst Supdt of Police, in charge of the Police in the Gurjat Mehals in Cuttack, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr Gobind Chunder Mullick, Deputy Superintendent, Asst Supdt of Police, Surun, is appointed to have charge of the Police in the Gurjat Mehals in Cuttack during the absence, on leave, of Mr D J Poole, or until further orders.

Maj Charles Tatham Hitchins, having reported his return from furlough on the 22nd July 1875, is allowed subsidiary leave from that date up to the 1st Aug 1875, to enable him to join his appointment as Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Midnapore.

Mr Harry Wallis Alexander, Mag and Collr of the first grade in the Behar Division, to be Opium Agent, Behar, vice Mr Robert Abercrombie, who retires on pension.

Surgn-Maj John Cardy Shaw, Civil Surgn, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

Surgn-Maj John Gay French, Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta, is appointed to have charge of the Marine Surgeoncy in addition to his own duties.

Surgn Daniel O'Connell Raye, M D, is appointed to be First Resident Surgn at the Presidency General Hospital vice Dr French. Surgn Raye is also appointed to act as Civil Surgn, 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on duty, of Dr E J Gayer, or until further orders, in addition to his own duties.

The services of Apothecary Isaac Newton, Presidency Genl Hospital, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept.

Mr Vincent Richards, Embarkation Agent and medical Inspr of Emigrants at Goalundo, is appointed under Section 12 of Act VI (B) of 1871, to act in the same capacity at Kooshtea also until further orders.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 27th August, 1875.

The undermentioned candidates reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on the 2nd August 1875 :—

Surgn R W Mapleton, M B, D D 19th Foot.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to join the Officer's Surveying Class at the Thomason College, Roorkee, on the 1st Oct next, with permission to study there until 1st May 1876 :—

33th Native Infantry—Lieut G F Young.

Vet Surg C Phillips is directed to proceed from Agra to Barrackpore for duty with the H Artillery.

To travel at the public expense.

The following orders are confirmed.

Meerut Division order, dated the 16th Aug 1875, directing Surg Maj R W Berkeley, C F Brigade R H A, to proceed to Mutura, and assume medical charge of the 10th Hussars.

Dated the 20th Aug 1875, directing Surg Maj R W Cumming, M D, to assume medical charge of E Battery, F Brigade R H A, vice Surg Maj R W Berkeley.

Sirhind Division order, dated the 18th Aug 1875, appointing Capt the Hon'ble C E Edwards, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, to officiate as Deputy Asst Qr Mr Genl of the division, during the absence on sick leave of Capt W S A Lockhart.

Bareilly Brigade order, dated the 17th July 1875, appointing Lieut Col E L Dillon, 18th Foot, to assume command of the Station with effect from the 13th idem, vice Brgdr Genl W Payne, C B, proceeded on duty to Rawlkot.

Peshawar Station order, dated the 7th Aug 1875, directing Col A H Cobbe, 1-17th Foot, to assume command of the station, and Lieut J W E A gelo, officiating 1st Wing Subn 12th N I, to act as Station St ff Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Brgdr-Genl T F Wilson, C B and Capt F S S Brind, proceeded on inspection duty.

2nd Battalion 9th Foot—Regimental Order, dated the 7th Aug 1875, directing Sub-Lieut H J Shuckburgh to act as Interpreter.

19th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated the 12th Aug 1875, making the following appointments :—

Lieut J B Lynch to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer, in addition to his duty as 2nd Sqdn Subn.

Lieut W B Wilson to officiate as 1st Sqdn Subn, in addition to his duties as officiating Adjt.

Dated the 16th Aug 1875, making the following appointments with effect from the 15th instant, vice Lieut Col H H Gough, C B and V C on leave :—

Capt J H Green, 3rd Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Lieut C Egan, 1st Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Lieut H Lynch, 2nd Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Officer, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officer have leave of absence :—

19th Hussars—Sub-Lieut A Mc kel to England overland from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lieut G H T V N Pole, to England overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Lieut Colonel and Brevet Col D J F Newall, (23rd Brigade,) to Almora, from the 29th July to the 29th Nov on medical certificate.

No 4 Battery 23rd Brigade R A to remain at Huzaribagh, from the 22nd to the 31st Aug, on medical certificate, in extension.

14th Foot—Lieut and V C Tonnochy, from the 13th to the 17th Aug, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

28th Foot—Lieut Col H Lovett, to England, for ten months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Lieut C Mc LeBlanc, to England, on urgent private affairs, for three months from date of embarkation.

33rd Foot—Lieut F M Baker, for one day, viz the 14th Aug, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

Sub-Lieut R F Barnes, for one day, viz the 14th Aug, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

92nd Foot—Surg Maj S B Roe, M D, from the 29th Oct to the 19th Nov, in extension of the leave granted by G O C C 11th March last, page 96.

4th Battalion Rifle Brigade—Capt the Hon'ble C E Edwards, from the 13th to the 17th Aug, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

Lieut H C Cholmondeley, from the 13th to the 17th Aug, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

Staff Corps—Lieut J B Lynch, (2nd Sqdn Subn 12th Bengal Cavalry,) from the 9th to the 11th Aug, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

Veterinary Department—Vety Surg B A W Powell, (doing duty with D Battery 11th Brigade R A,) to Mussoorie, from 5th to 17th May to the 31st Oct, on medical certificate.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BREWIN—September 2nd, at Bombay, the wife of Henry John Brewin, Inspector of Police, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—August 31st, at No. 4, Russell Street, Calcutta, the wife of W. A. Browne, Accountant, of a daughter.

HAWORTH—August 31st, at Ghoosery, the residence of S. H. Robinson, Esq., the widow of the late J. H. Haworth, Esq., of a son.

KEMBLE—August 29th, at Purneah, the wife of W. Kemble, Esq., C.S., of a son.

LEMAN—September 1st, at Madras, the wife of Mr. G. D. Leman, Civil Service, of a son.

NICHOLLS—September 1st, at Chingleput, the wife of Theophilus Nicholls, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WINDRAM—SPINK—August 28th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. A. N. W. Spens, James Windram to Ellen Beaufort, second daughter of William Spink, Esq., Calcutta.

DEATHS.

CHARDON—August 26th, at Calcutta, Adolphe Chardon, Esq., Indigo Planter, late of Bancoagram, aged 39 years.

HUGHESDON—September 1st, at his residence, Chapel Road, Hastings, Charles Hughesdon, Esq., aged 67 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1875.

THE *Times of India* has for some time past been supposed to be deep in the counsels of the Nizam's Government—a supposition which was strengthened by the columns upon columns of pleading which our contemporary recently poured forth on behalf of the Nizam's claims to have the Berars restored to Hyderabad. We are therefore concerned to learn from this great authority upon Hyderabad politics that our London telegram announcing that the Nizam refuses to meet the Prince of Wales is substantially correct. Our contemporary objects to the word "refuses," and explains that the young Nizam being only ten years of age, and a delicate youth, is "deemed by his nearest relatives and "*their* (*sic*) medical advisers unequal to the "excitement and fatigue of proceeding to Calcutta "and there sitting through the great Durbar at "which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales "(*sic*) is an item of current news interesting and "important in its way." The haste and nervous anxiety with which the Hyderabad political authority has prepared his apology for the Nizam are apparent in the confused sentence which we have quoted, from which it appears that by examining the pulses of the Nizam's nearest relations their medical advisers are able to tell what is good for the health of the Nizam himself.

We were not aware that the young Nizam, though he is said to be of a scrofulous habit of body, was so delicate as he appears to be. But, notwithstanding that His Highness is so delicate, we think that a trip out of Hyderabad to meet the Prince of Wales would do him a great deal of good. To be sure, if bullock carts or elephant *howdahs* were still the only means of travelling in Hyderabad, we should have been sorry to advise the Nizam to quit the harem and the apron strings of his nearest relations for the purpose of undertaking a long journey ; but now that the Railway runs up almost to his Palace gates, and that in going to Calcutta or Bombay he does not require to leave his carriage before he reaches his destination unless he chooses, we do not think that we are advocating anything that would prove fatal to his delicate constitution if we urge that he could come by no harm through stepping forward to take a foremost position among the Sovereigns of India in welcoming the Prince of Wales. If it is now determined irrevocably that the Nizam shall not meet the Prince of Wales, any excuse is better than none, and the state of his health is as good an excuse to allege as any other. If such an apology is believed by the other Rulers in India, and they do not regard it as a precedent for showing disrespect if they choose to the chief representative of the ruling race in India, or for expressing sullen discontent because of the failure of some cherished political scheme upon which they had set their heart, good and well ; the Nizam's absence from the Durbars of the Prince of Wales will be a nine-days' wonder and nothing more. But if, on the other hand, it has the effect which may justly be apprehended, then a great deal of mischief will be the result, and Hyderabad will not in the end be a gainer by the bad example it has set. For our own part, we can not suppose that the Nizam's health has suddenly become so precarious that it must prevent him from performing a simple act of courtesy to the Prince of Wales. Meeting the Prince—whatever may be alleged about the state of the Nizam's health—would not be a dangerous performance now that luxurious means of travelling are available from Hyderabad to almost any place in India. We suspect, therefore, that the plea of ill-health put forward on behalf of the Nizam by the *Times of India* does not represent the truth so nearly as the probability that the unfortunate boy is being made the tool of the conservative old Mahomedan nobles who oppose all progress, and who would perhaps as soon consent to have their right hand cut off as to permit the Nizam to quit their sight on such an errand as visiting the Heir-Apparent to the Throne of England. The plea of offended dignity, on account of the arrangement that the Prince should visit Holkar at his capital but receive the Nizam at Ellora, would enable these men to bring the pressure of public feeling at Hyderabad to bear on Sir Salar Jung, whose tenure of power, since his failure to recover the Berars, is hardly so strong that he would venture, in defiance of the nobles, to take the young Nizam away from his capital. Hyderabad is torn with the intrigues of bigoted and reckless nobles, who consistently oppose Sir Salar Jung's enlightened policy, and there is every reason to suspect that these haters of the British rule in India have, by the aid of "their medical advisers," are about to succeed in preventing the young Nizam from performing a duty which he would probably have remembered with pleasure all the days of his life. If it should by any chance be the case that the Nizam is really very ill and cannot quit Hyderabad, then all we can say is that we are sorry for the boy and hope he will soon get better. Sir Salar Jung cannot last for ever, and a weakly Prince is not the kind of man to reign long in the turbulent political atmosphere of Hyderabad.

WE had the pleasure of announcing a few days ago that Lord Northbrook had subscribed a thousand rupees to the European Hospital Endowment Fund of Bombay. We have now the additional gratification of stating that his Lordship took considerable interest in the papers laid before him by the Endowment Fund Committee, and said that a good Hospital was absolutely necessary for Bombay, and that it should be built from Imperial funds. His Lordship also promised that on his visit to this city to receive the Prince of Wales he would take the opportunity of seeing the Hospital as it now is, and ascertaining what arrangements the local Government had made for the temporary accommodation of patients when the place was pulled down. The public will, we are sure, be pleased to know that the Viceroy means to apply a little salutary pressure to make the local Government do its duty in this matter to the European community of Bombay. Sir Philip Wodehouse and his colleagues are, we believe, full of good intentions ; but their lamentable want of energy has never been more apparent than in the shameful neglect to provide this city with a Hospital fit for the reception of sick Europeans. It is now ten or eleven years since the Bombay Government sold the European Hospital in Horne Row for more than four lakhs of rupees, and transferred the patients to a "temporary" building, of which the Surgeon-General, Dr. Thom, gave the following description in his letter of the 7th of July, published by us this morning :—"It is "in the building itself, in its miserable arrange-"ments, its offices, grounds, and surroundings, "that change is *so essentially necessary*." The Medical Department has, we learn from the same letter, urged upon Government over and over again the absolute necessity of building a new Hospital ; but nothing has been done, till now, when the temporary building must be pulled down because the site is wanted for the G. I. P. Railway, the Government helplessly talks of another "temporary" arrangement, which it hopes may be made so good as to be accepted as permanent. It may, we know, be contended in behalf of the Government that two years ago His Excellency in Council sanctioned plans for the erection of a new Hospital at a cost of twelve lakhs of rupees on a site close to the Cooperage. Dr. Hewlett at that time made some objection to the site, on sanitary grounds which were not worth serious consideration. The Municipal Commissioner, however, argued, with more force, that people in good health have claims on the Government as well as people who are sick, and that it would be a great mistake to build a Hospital close to the space reserved for the recreation of the inhabitants of Bombay. We are not surprised at the decision the Government came to, in consequence of the Municipal Commissioner's representations, to abandon the design of putting the Hospital on the Esplanade ; but what amazes us is that no effort, seemingly, was made to secure a good site elsewhere. Sir Philip Wodehouse, we believe, was most anxious to convert the new Sailors' Home into a Sailors' Hospital—and the change would have been reasonable, for the average number of sailors in good health who are likely to occupy the splendid Home established for them is not more than ten or eleven a day—but the Public Works Department reported that there was no room for the outbuildings required in connection with a Hospital, and besides that it would not do to have Fever, Small-Pox, and Cholera Wards, and a dead-house, close to the Apollo Bunder. The Government then relapsed into its normal state of lethargic indifference, and actually suffered two whole years to elapse without attempting to find a suitable piece of ground to build the Hospital upon which was considered a necessary work in 1873.

Only the absolute necessity for making a move, and the pertinacious remonstrances of the Endowment Fund Committee, appear to have at last roused the Government from its apathy. The present Hospital building must be given up, and the unparalleled zeal which the Europeans of Bombay have shown in offering to aid the State in caring for the sick of their race has fairly shamed the Government into making some show of action. But, strange to say, a complete change has, since 1873, come over the spirit of the Government's plans. Two years ago it was thought essential to build a new Hospital at an enormous cost ; now it is considered sufficient to patch up an old barrack in Fort George. In an able memorandum the Public Works Secretary, General Kennedy, has ridiculed the idea of building a Hospital in the Gothic style of architecture, which, says the General, "though "beautiful to a conventionally educated taste, is "not suitable to a hot, moist climate like that "of Bombay." This criticism is just, though we do not know how Colonel Fuller will like it ; and there will be a general agreement with General Kennedy in the opinion he expresses that the rooms of a Hospital for Bombay should be like those one sees in old and well-built bungalows, large and airy, with many doors and windows, and broad verandahs to keep off the sun. It will also be admitted that the Fort George site is a good one, if room can be found there not only for the Hospital buildings but for the space of ground which ought to be kept clear all around them. If this condition cannot be complied with, then there is abundance of vacant ground on the Moody Bay Reclamation, close to the shipping. But it is to be regretted that General Kennedy, in his Memorandum, should have gone on to advocate mere alterations of an old building instead of advising the Government to restore to the public the money it appropriated ten years ago by sanctioning the erection of a new and plain but well-designed Hospital. It is all very well to say that the alterations will be settled by the Executive Engineer of the Presidency in consultation with the Surgeon-General. Dr. Thom has already declared that a new building is essentially necessary ; and, if he be induced reluctantly to approve the patchwork scheme of the Public Works Department, the public will be sure to think that he has let his respect for the instructions of the Government overrule his better judgment. We do not pretend to say absolutely, as the plans have not yet been laid before the public, that the old barrack cannot be so altered as to become a good Hospital ; but the Government, influenced by General Kennedy, is now dealing with the matter in a pitiful spirit of economy which seems quite out of place at a time when 4½ lakhs can be spared for the new road to Mahableshwur, which can serve no purpose except that of enabling the Governor, the Members of Council, the Secretaries and Under-Secretarics, to travel to their pleasant hot-weather quarters by one route and come back by another. The lives of the humblest Europeans would seem to be of more importance to the State than this luxury of road-making. The extraordinary capacity for obstructiveness with which General Kennedy is endowed has been brought once more to the front in this controversy, in which he shows much of his old keenness. The General, however, is not so sound in wind and limb as he used to be. Mr. Ormiston succeeded in knocking him clean off his legs lately ; and, if Sir Philip Wodehouse and his colleagues in Council could but nerve themselves to the task, they might now perhaps set themselves free, once for all, from the dictatorship of their Public Works Secretary. If they do not determine to do what is right with regard to the Hospital, it is clear that Lord Northbrook will do it for them. Probably Sir Philip Wodehouse will be, in any case, the last Governor of Bombay ; for the Viceroy, after taking into his own hands the management of all the foreign affairs of this Presidency, has now interfered in revenue matters also. But Sir Philip must be anxious to retain some vestiges of his power, and not to let all the local business of Bombay be transacted at Simla while he is still our Governor. He may yet do much, if he will but take up this Hospital question in a right spirit, to conciliate public favour. All he has got to do is to bear in mind the advice given to poor Mrs. Dombey :—"Make an effort."

THE CONTRACT FOR THE ELPHINSTONE DOCK.

THE Committee appointed by the Port Trustees to report upon the tenders for the construction of the first portion of the Elphinstone Dock Works has unanimously recommended for sanction the tender of Messrs. Glover & Co. of Bombay, and this recommend

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VIOLATION OF SERVIAN TERRITORY.

BELGRADE, 3RD SEPT.

Servia is preparing a Protest to the Powers against the violation of her territory by the Turkish troops.

The meeting of the Servian Parliament is fixed for the 8th September.

LONDON, 3RD SEPT. NOON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton....	64,000	bales.
Do do Amount forwarded.	3,000	do
Do do Sales of Surats....	18,000	do
Do do Imports of Cotton..	22,000	do
Do do Surats....	15,000	do
Do do Stock of Cotton....	830,000	do
Do do Surats....	261,000	do
Do Stock of Cotton in London..	70,250	do

Surats during the week have been freely offered.

LONDON, 3RD SEPT. AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera..... 4¼d.

In the Manchester Market there has been a limited business.

7 lbs. Shirtings.....	6s. 9d.
8¼ lbs. do.	8s.
40's Mule Twist.....	9s. 11½
3 per cent. Consols for Account....	94½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872....	104½
Bar Silver.....	56½

The Market rate of Discount is ½ lower than the Bank rate.

Arrival—M. and E. Cox.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 4TH SEPT., 7-44 A.M.

French steamer Djemnah, from Aden, arrived.

GALLE, 4TH SEPT., 9-16 A.M.

French mail steamer Peiho, from China, arrived.

GALLE, 4TH SEPT., 1-30 P.M.

French mail steamer Tibre, from Calcutta, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 5th September, 4-35 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind N. W. Ther. 82. Fall of rain 95 cents.

CANWAR, 5th September, 5 P.M.—Weather showery. Wind S. W. W. 7. Ther. 83. Bar. 29·90. Fall of rain 1 inch 33 cents.

MANGALORE, 5th September, 5-16 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind W. Ther. max. 82, min. 77. W. B. 80. Bar. 29·25. Fall of rain 10 cents.

VINGORLA, 5th September, 5 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind S. W. light. Ther. 86. Fall of rain 2 inches 79 cents.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH CRICKET MATCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 4TH SEPT.

The South has beaten the North in a single innings. The South completed their first innings at tiffin time to-day, making 242 runs; Captain Harris scoring 1 more than Wyer. The North, in their second innings, only made 93; the chief scorers being Hancock 29 and Captain Pottinger 18.

On Monday the return match commences.

We regret to hear that there have been some cases of cholera in the 6th Regiment N. I. at Belgaum.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

The Government of Madras have accepted the programme of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief augmenting the Military Force at Bangalore on the occasion of the Prince's visit to that station. The 4th Light Cavalry, now at Bellary, is to be ordered down to Bangalore.

Drs. Morrice and Sutherland, the Civil Surgeons of Simla, Dr. Bradshaw, the Commander-in-Chief's Surgeon, Dr. Adley, the Special Medical Officer, together with the Deputy Commissioner and others, have been ordered, it is said, to report upon the recent visitation of cholera at that station.

The crop and weather reports of the N. W. Provinces for the week ending the 4th instant are favourable for most of the districts. At Agra, Meerut and Moradabad piece rain is wanted. In the Allahabad districts were the floods have been so disastrous the report is that the "undrowned crops are very fine."

Certain friends and admirers of the Rev. Mr. Voysey have recently invited him to lecture in India, offering to guarantee him £3,000 for his trip. He has replied that even thrice as much would not tempt him away from home, where his work is daily increasing in importance. The *Pioneer* supplies this important information.

The Allahabad official paper announces that Mr. Monteath, Director-General of the India Post Office, will return to Calcutta about the 10th of Dec., according to present arrangements. Mr. Hogg, the present Officiating Director, will then probably take privilege leave, and in the spring go on furlough, so that Mr. Douglas is likely to be undisturbed in his position as Deputy for a considerable time.

The change of title from "Political Agent" to "Resident" given to Colonel Duncan, who has lately been appointed to Mandalay though an apparent trifle, is probably, according to the *Pioneer*, significant of some firmer and more decided attitude in the future relations of the Indian Government with the King of Burma; indeed, we believe, such to be the intention. The *Gazette* announces that Colonel Duncan will be aided by an Assistant Resident, Mr. R. H. Pilcher, C. S.

The report of the outbreak of cholera at Allahabad appears to have been exaggerated. We are told by the paper that the telegram gives a very exaggerated impression of the mild attack which actually occurred. There have been in all five cases during the last ten days, four men and one woman, of whom three died. There has been no case during the last three days; and the troops are encamped in the Fort Square. There have also been no cases at the head-quarters of the regiment, and the men are, we are informed, exceptionally healthy.

A Telegram to the *Madras Times*, from a Trichinopoly correspondent, gives the information that the defamation case that was being tried by the Assistant Magistrate at that station, in which Mrs. Orme, a shoolmistress and one of the schools there, charged the printer and publisher of the local paper, the *South India Times*, with having published a letter defaming her, was brought to a close on Friday last and resulted in the conviction of the defendant, who has been sentenced to pay a fine of sixty rupees. The case has created a great deal of interest at Trichinopoly.

The Jubbulpore paper states that the murderer Sunkur Gir, who was convicted and sentenced to be hanged for the double murder committed at the gate No. 101 E. I. Railway, paid the extreme penalty of the law on the 31st ultimo. He was suffering from an ulcer on the sole of his left foot, and experienced great difficulty in walking to and up the scaffold inside of the Jail. He informed the Wardens that he was a Mahomedan; made his salaam to all present, and wished very much to know if all he had confessed had been written down. He died within a few minutes after the drop fell.

A Correspondent of the *Madras Times* at Calicut states that the two Brahmins who were convicted, by the Calicut Sessions Court in June, of having poisoned the Sheristadar of the Collector's office,—whose servant and own son, respectively, the prisoners were,—have been executed. The sentence was carried out on Monday, the last past. They petitioned the Madras Government to commute the sentence of death, but their request was refused on the ground that "there never was a case where exemplary punishment was more necessary." Both prisoners were calm and collected, and stepped out on their way to the gallows with great firmness. Neither confessed the crime. They both died almost instantaneously.

The Lahore paper supplies the following news from Cabul and the frontier:—Our Peshawur correspondent states that the Ameer of Cabul has given orders to have fresh forces levied, which is being done through Kazee Abdool Kadir. A daily repor of the number of men enlisted is made to the Ameer. Some people surmise that this is being done in order to be prepared for the Russians who they fear will invade Afghanistan, others that the Ameer will advance against Nowroz Khan in the winter. The same correspondent states that a man brings from Nowroz Khan the following particulars:—He states that Nowroz Khan is at his home, and the Mahmunds and other tribes are on his side, who say that they will not allow the Ameer of Cabul to be victorious over him. The man also states that Nowroz Khan has no money, which, however, he intends realizing in any manner he possibly can, and that none of the Afghan tribes will adhere to him (Nowroz Khan) unless he supplied them with money.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal has issued the following notice to all Superintending Engineers:—"A case having come before the Lieutenant-Governor in which, owing to the inattention of an Executive Engineer to the rules and orders of the Public Works Code and of Government, and to the orders of the Superintending and Chief Engineers, Government has suffered considerable pecuniary loss, the Public Service has been put to inconvenience, and the time of several officers has been taken up and wasted in lawsuits, His Honor has desired that the special attention of officers and subordinates of the Department should be drawn to Public Works Code, chapter xix., section 2, paragraph 89. Sir Richard Temple has not, indeed, any reason to believe that inattention to orders and loss to Government through carelessness is common in the Public Works Department; but he wishes it to be understood that he must hold Public Works officers personally responsible for losses that may occur through the above causes, in the same manner as officers of the other Civil Departments are held personally responsible."

Three murders and the suicide of the murderer were committed at Mussoorie on Saturday the 28th August: the story is told by the *Pioneer*:—A low caste native had asked his wife to go home with him from her mother's house; she refused, and in the war of words which followed the woman no doubt got the better of him which so exasperated the unfortunate man that he rushed out of the house. In a few seconds he returned, armed with a "kookerie," again demanded that she should accompany him, and being again met with a refusal and a torrent of abuse, he cut his wife's throat as the only effectual means of silencing her. The mother, who tried to resist him, was peremptorily despatched in the same fashion. The murderer then fled, and on his way came across an Afghan who asked him where he was rushing off to. The mere sound of a human voice was sufficient to rouse the murderer's ire afresh, and silence was again ensured in the same summary and effective fashion, and another victim lay upon his path. His anger having how exhausted itself, he returned to his own home, washed, dressed himself, and now clothed and in his right mind, his measures appeared to him extreme, and to atone as well as he now could for the severity of his acts he proceeded to cut his own throat. It is many years since anything so horrible has occurred in that peaceful hill-station.

The *Delhi Gazette* says he has it on tolerably good authority that His Excellency the Viceroy has lent an ear to the prayer of certain thakoors of the Ulwur territory, and has resolved at length that a Commission shall be appointed to enquire into the disputed succession. It will be remembered that on the death of the late Maharaja Sheodan Sing, there were rival claimants for the *gaddee*, in the absence of a direct lineal descendant. One branch of the indirect line is represented by Mungul Sing, the Maharaja elect of the Political Officers on the spot, the other by Thakoor Lukhdeer Sing, a man well stricken in years, the uncle of the late chief. The Supreme Government gave a provisional sanction to the election of Mungul Sing, quite a boy in years; but in the meanwhile Lukhdeer Sing urged his claims and protested against his superior claims being arbitrarily set aside. It would appear that, failing in obtaining a favourable hearing in India, Lukhdeer Sing's supporters deputed a representative to England and has succeeded in obtaining a hearing. On the Commission will, we hear, be the Maharajas of Jeypore and Gwalior. We know that Lukhdeer Sing has been suffering for some time at Ajmere. He has been kept down in a manner to prevent a demonstration in his favour; and now, we learn, he is suffering seriously in health.

The following is an extract from the Diary of the British Joint-Commissioner of Ladakh to 16th August:—The event of the week has been the arrival of the first merchant of the annual caravan from Yarkand, who reached this on the 12th instant. Three or four more traders have since put in an appearance, and large bales of merchants are reported to be further back on the road. All the same, it is said that only a certain portion of the caravan has been permitted to precede Mr. Shaw, and that the rest will follow in his wake. Owing to the large quantity of goods that have lately been imported into Leh from India, and the scarcity of money in the city, a fall of about 25 per cent. has taken place in the price of some of the chief articles of Indian export, such as piece-goods, spices, sugar, &c. Charras, however, is still in great demand, so much so indeed that its fortunate possessors are able to sell it only on condition of cash payment. Mr. Morris, Assistant Engineer, who has been here lately to start work in connection with the monumental obelisk on Dr. Stoliczka's tomb, left this two days ago to complete the road in course of construction up to the Lacha Lang pass. This done, and it will probably be done this month, he returns here to superintend the erection of the obelisk, and then proceeds to survey the Shyok route, and report on the practicability of making a road up it. The traffic of the week consisted of 18 horse-loads from India via Kulu and 6 via Kashmir, 25 have come in from the Maharaja's territory and 27 from Turkistan; while 23 have gone out to India and 17 to Kashmir.

The following is a copy of the letter in which Dr. Shantaram Vithul tendered his resignation as a member of the Corporation. Dr. Vithul has done a graceful action in resolving to offer himself for re-election by the Bench of Justices instead of abiding by his legal rights and taking advantage of what may have been a mistake on the part of the scrutineers. No other comment need be offered upon his letter, which speaks for itself.—

To. H. W. Barrow Esquire, Clerk to the Municipal Corporation.

Sir,—Within the past few days I have come to know, that it was by some error in the scrutiny of votes, that I was declared elected as one of the sixteen representatives of the Bench of Justices at the Municipal Corporation. As the scrutineers themselves are satisfied upon a second reckoning of the votes recorded at the Bench meeting of the 11th August 1875, that such an error exists, I have no reason to doubt the fact.

It may be (and I am advised by gentlemen whose opinions are entitled to respect), that I have a right to retain my seat, inasmuch as my election by the Justices was a final act recognised and promulgated by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council. And it may also be that there is nothing morally wrong in my standing upon what I may deem to be my legal right. Still, however, I would not on any account take advantage of any technicality in my favour resulting from a mere accident, and cling to a position which I should be glad to occupy only upon being elected by a real majority of votes indicating a predilection of the Bench in my favor.

3. I have determined accordingly to resign my seat in the Corporation, so that there might be fair play for everybody concerned.

4. I beg, therefore, that you will intimate to the meeting of the Corporation to be held next Saturday, my resignation, as a member of that body. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

SHANTARAM WITHUL, L. M.

Bombay, 3rd September.

Our readers will remember the severe censure which Sir John Strachey, Lieutenant-Governor N. W. Provinces, passed on Colonel Davidson, Deputy Commissioner, Jhansi, for his conduct in allowing the outlaw Randhir Singh to escape. In the resolution of the Government of the N. W. Provinces Mr. Mills the Inspector of Police was accused of "imbecility and cowardice" in the matter. Colonel Davidson reopened the subject in May last, and in a letter addressed to the Secretary to Government N. W. Provinces, quoted the words "imbecility and cowardice" and asked if they were intended to be applied to him; Colonel Davidson added "I utterly and entirely repudiate the charge in the most emphatic terms" and expressed a hope that the subject might be referred for the consideration and judgment of H. E. the Viceroy. To this letter Sir John Strachey replied that he "was prepared to disclaim the slightest intention to throw any doubt whatever on your personal courage," and indeed that he could not do so, because Colonel Davidson was not present and took no personal part in the chase after Randhir Singh. The matter was however referred to the Viceroy at the end of May last, and on the 11th of August a reply was received from the officiating Secretary to the Government of India stating that the Governor-General was satisfied that no imputation against Colonel Davidson's courage was intended, but that carelessness only was imputed to Colonel Davidson. The Viceroy added that it was only right that Colonel Davidson should be keenly sensitive on the point and His Excellency directed that the correspondence on this point should be published in the *Gazette* of the N. W. Provinces. Sir John Strachey, however, whilst allowing Colonel Davidson this opportunity of mitigating the severity of His Honour's remarks on the occasion referred to, says that he thinks that Colonel Davidson had failed in his duty from an almost "criminal negligence," and the Secretary adds, "His Honour cannot withdraw a word that he has recorded on that point." Colonel Davidson has thus succeeded in removing from himself the most serious imputation that might, perhaps, be cast on him, which he was quite justified in seeking to effect, though the offensive words really did not apply to him personally.

BOMBAY.

The Poona Mails.—The despatch of the Poona mail by the 6-50 A.M. train is resumed from to-day.

Stealing a Saree.—Oomer Jaitha was convicted before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee on Saturday last, of having stolen a saree belonging to Pandurang Baloo, and was sent to jail for three months.

Torture.—Sudoo Girjoo was found guilty of torturing his bullocks at Malabar Hill on the 2nd instant, by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee on Saturday last, at the Girgaum Police Court, and was fined Rs. 3.

Arrival of a Native Prince.—His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur arrived at the Presidency from Ahmedabad on Saturday last. Eleven guns were fired from the saluting battery in honour of His Highness' arrival.

Excess Passengers.—A buggywalla, named Dhowluttes Kherroo, was fined one rupee by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee on Saturday last, for having carried a greater number of passengers in his buggy than his license permitted him to do.

Reckless Driving.—Two buggy drivers were fined Rs. 2 each by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court on Saturday last, for having driven their vehicles in a rash and negligent manner, thereby endangering the safety of the public.

The Headmaster of the Byculla Schools.—We understand that Mr. Walters, Headmaster of the Byculla Schools, has obtained 12 months' sick leave to England. It has been proposed that the Second Master should act for him. Mr. Walters has been hard at work for eight years, and well deserves his leave.

Putrid Fish.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday last, three fish vendors were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of a sub-inspector of markets, with having offered for sale fish unfit for human food, and were, on conviction, ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each.

Breach of License.—Inspector Framjee Bhicosjee charged a Parsee named Dossabhoy Rustoonjee, at the Fort Police Court on Saturday last, with having committed a breach of his liquor license by selling less than a dozen quart bottles after nightfall. The prisoner was found guilty and was fined Rs. 12.

Plying Without a License.—Mahadoo Ramjee was charged at the Girgaum Police Courts on Saturday last, with having plied a buggy for hire, without first obtaining a license from the Commissioner of Police, and having been found guilty, was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 2, by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, before whom the case was heard.

Mr. Justice Marriott.—In the only case put down on Mr. Justice Marriott's board on Saturday last at the High Court, the parties were not ready to go on, and his Lordship therefore left the court. On Sir Charles Sargent's return to Bombay by the next overland mail, Mr. Justice Marriott, it is believed, will resume his practice at the Bar.

Trespass.—A man named A. S. Cameron who was described as a vagrant, was charged at the Fort Police Court on Saturday last, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with having wilfully trespassed on the grounds of the Bombay Gymnastic Club, and having been found guilty, was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or in default of so doing, to undergo two months' hard labour.

A defect in the Gas Lights.—The gas last night was of very inferior quality, each burner giving light scarcely equal to an ordinary candle. Apparently the same defect existed in the street lamps and at the few places where, on Sunday night, gas was used. In our own printing room the light given out by the gas was nearly useless, and our compositors had to burn candles to make up the deficiency. What excuse have the Gas Company to offer?

Accident.—On Friday last an old Musulman fakeer attempted to cross before a tram car in the Bhendy Bazaar and was knocked down and run over by one of the horses. Had it not been for the prompt action of the driver, who, immediately on seeing the danger the man was in, turned the horses on one side and applied the break, the man must inevitably have been killed, as when the car was brought to a stand he was only a few inches from the front wheel. As it was he escaped entirely unhurt.

Wanted, Light.—A correspondent writes to complain of the treatment which the inhabitants of Coppersmith and Kumbar lane received at the hands of the Municipality. He says that for eight years the tax gatherer has been visiting this street and collecting taxes for lighting, &c., but that up to the present time not a single lamp has been placed in the row. The houses in this street are all large and are inhabited by almost entirely poor merchants, who, if not in affluent circumstances, are at least well to do and feel greatly aggrieved by the neglect to light their street, of which our correspondent complains. The size of the houses and the position of the street render it a peculiarly dark one at night.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

Days.	Colaba.	Fort.	Byculla.
	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.
Sept. 3rd, Friday	3 08	0 61	3 65
„ 4th, Saturday	1 23	2 44	2 15
	4 31	3 05	5 80
Previously Registered	55 41	51 25	62 45
Total fall up to date.	59 72	54 30	68 25

THE ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. FRIGATE TENESSEE.

This vessel, which arrived in harbour on Saturday last, carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral William Reynolds, is proceeding eastward to act as flagship of the American Asiatic fleet. She left New York on the 27th of June, and proceeded thence to Gibraltar where she arrived after a passage of about fifteen days. During her stay in Gibraltar, the Flying Squadron (English—six in number) left that harbour. The officers of the Tenessee speak warmly of the cordiality with which they were met by the English officers both afloat and ashore. Gibraltar is the last place proceeded to Palermo, where they remained for one week and then left for Aden via the Suez Canal, in passing through which, notwithstanding the vessel's size, she experienced no difficulties. She arrived in Aden after a good passage and left for Bombay after a short stay. She will remain here about a week and will then proceed to Ceylon, (sailing most probably at Colombo) to Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Tenessee carries 23 guns and her tonnage is about 4,500. There are four hundred men before the mast, in addition to fifty marines, and about fifty officers, some of whom, it is expected, will be drafted to other vessels on their arrival at the flag station.

Twenty-one guns were fired from the saluting battery on Saturday on her arrival. Soon after twelve Admiral Reynolds was visited by the Brigadier-General Commanding the Bombay District, and on his departure for shore a salute of eleven guns was fired from the ship.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ELECTION OF EIGHT TOWN COUNCILLORS.

According to the Government notification, the newly elected members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay met on Saturday last at the Municipal Offices for the purpose of electing eight members of the Town Council, the right of nominating the remaining four members being reserved by Government. Dr. Shantaram Vithul, one of the Corporationers, was absent, he having sent a letter of resignation to be laid before the meeting, which, however, notwithstanding one or two attempts made by members to have it disposed of, was incontinently shelved. With the exception of Captain Henry, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Donald Graham, Mr. Luckhmidas Khemjee, and Dr. Shantaram Vithul, we believe all the newly-elected members were present at the meeting. Great interest was evinced in the proceedings, for the fight for Councillorship was both sharp and close, and several members, who had worked hard to beg for votes, ever since the 11th August last, looked forward with considerable anxiety to the result of the day's election. Some of those, who had worked the hardest, trembled in the balance, for they knew that, beyond the underhand influences that had been brought to bear upon certain voters in their favour, they had no more personal qualifications for a Town Councillorship than they had for the Governorship of Timbucktoo. The Municipal Commissioner, the Health Officer, the Executive and Deputy Executive Engineers, the Assessor, and other municipal officers as well as some members of the general public were present at the meeting as visitors.

It was proposed by Mr. G. A. Barnett, and seconded by Mr. J. M. Maclean, that Colonel H. F. Hancock be called to the chair. The motion was carried by acclamation, and Colonel Hancock took the chair.

The Chairman then said the first business was to confirm the minutes of the last meeting of the Corporation, which had been printed and circulated; and which he supposed might be taken as read.

Mr. Maclean—Have we anything to do with the minutes of the last meeting? I fancy we have nothing to do with the minutes of the meeting of the old Corporation. We begin *de novo*.

Mr. A. J. Macdonald—It seems to me strange that we should be confirming the minutes of a meeting we know nothing about.

The Chairman said if any members of the Corporation who were not members of the old Corporation, would like to have the minutes read, the Clerk would read them. He (the Chairman) imagined that they were carrying on the proceedings of their predecessors.

Mr. Kirkham said, that as a matter of principle, the minutes should be read. The inconvenience of not reading the minutes and confirming them would be that committees, which had not yet made their reports,—and he himself was a member of one of these committees,—would have to be re-appointed.

The Clerk then read the minutes of the last meeting.

It was then proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Dr. Cook, that the minutes now read be confirmed.

Mr. F. M. Mehta said it seemed to him they were hardly quite regular if they did anything in the way of confirming the minutes. This was *their* first meeting, and the only confirmation of the minutes of the last meeting could be by the signature of the Chairman.

Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee—I think it is a fiction of law that the King never dies; so I think this Corporation never dies. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman said he imagined that what the chairman did in confirming the minutes was to sign them simply as a correct record of what took place; and he did not imagine he did more than that. The rule was that, upon a chairman taking the chair, he must proceed to confirm the minutes of the last meeting, which did not bind the Corporation in any way. If this were the view of the meeting, there could be no possible objection to confirming the minutes. The work of the Corporation must go on continuously, no matter how often the elections took place.

It was then resolved that the minutes be confirmed.

The Chairman then said the next business was the election of a chairman to the Corporation.

Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee said—I wish to make a few remarks before we proceed to the business of our election, because I am afraid we are not a legally constituted body, and we cannot also proceed in our to-day's work legally as it appears to me that this meeting is illegal. I may assure the members that I have not the least desire to disturb the work of this meeting, but when we are going to undertake the serious responsibilities of the duties of the Corporation, I think we may see that there is no flaw in our constitution and in our to-day's proceedings. I mean only to lay before the meeting my doubts that they may be removed or some remedy suggested. Section 5 requires the election by the Justices in the month of December, and so also the nomination by Government, and this section has not been repealed. It would appear then that the election and nomination were illegal. Then with regard to the 4th section for the qualification of members for the Corporation, there is no doubt that the intention of the Legislative Council was to qualify both houseowners and occupiers by the payment of any of the taxes. But the Act as it stands requires, "the following municipal rates—viz. the house rate *and* the police and lighting rates," clearly meaning that all the three rates should have been paid. Now, would it be legal to act against the Act, though the legislature meant differently from what the Act clearly lays down? It is a case of our legality went before a court of law, I am under the impression that the Act alone will decide the question, and I find this opinion expressed at one of the meetings of the Legislative Council in discussing some section of this very bill, by the acting Advocate General, if any matter went before a judge he will be bound not to go beyond the four corners of this bill. In that case the 4th section as it stands will invalidate the late elections. So also with regard to section 6 as to the qualifications of the electors, there is the same difficulty.

Mr. Maclean said he did not wish to interrupt the speaker, but he rose to order. He did not think they were there to discuss the legality of their own election. It was sufficient that Government had nominated them in the *Government Gazette*, and had fixed that day for their first meeting. If the speaker wished to question the legality of their constitution, that matter must be settled in a court of law. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Perozshah Mehta said another point of order was that no notice had been given of this matter.

The Chairman said he wished to mention that understanding that Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee wished to say something, he had given him an opportunity of doing so, but it appeared to him that the second point of order was a very proper one. The Act provided that no business should be brought before any meeting other than the business of which notice had been given, at least seven days before. That notice had been given, and this meeting as to the proper constitution of the Corporation was not a matter which had been put down in the list of business. He (the Chairman) was also disposed to concur with Mr. Maclean that they were not there to discuss the legality of their own constitution, but to proceed with the business before them. At the same time, he did not wish to prevent their hearing Mr. Dadabhai's remarks if they wished to do so.

Mr. Dadabhai—I may explain that, as I have already said, I have no desire at all to obstruct the work of the meeting, but as our legal constitution is a serious matter I thought before we proceeded to act under it, that we had better remove any doubts about our competency, and I felt it as a duty to point out that, if, however, it be the wish of the meeting that I should not at present go further on in this matter, I am quite willing to defer it.

The Chairman said he thought the sense of the meeting was that they should proceed with the business, which was the election of a chairman. A day or two before Captain Henry had spoken to him on the subject and had said that, as Mr. Forbes, to the great regret of them all, had resigned his place in the Corporation; and looking also to the approaching visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and to the present peaceable state of party politics, he thought the present would be a peculiarly opportune occasion on which to propose a native gentleman as chairman of the Corporation. (Hear, hear.) In these views of Captain Henry, he (the Chairman) quite concurred. Without binding himself for future occasions, he thought the present a time when it would be a very appropriate thing indeed that the head of the Municipal Corporation should be a native gentleman. Therefore, in the place of Captain Henry, who, he was sorry to say, was being obliged to be absent, he would propose the name of Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee as chairman of the Corporation. (Cheers.) Mr. Dossabhoy was known and respected by every class of the community, by every nationality, creed, and caste. He had invariably given satisfaction to Government in every capacity in the discharge of his official duties; and in every prominent action he had taken in municipal affairs of late, he had always managed to do his duty honestly and fearlessly, without exciting any ill-will. (Applause.)

Mr. Arbuthnot in seconding the proposition, said he fully concurred with the Chairman in the remarks he had made about Mr. Dossabhoy's qualifications.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay said—It gives me great pleasure to see two European gentlemen, one of them moving and the other seconding a resolution, the object of which is to see the natives of this country making a further advance towards self-government, which I believe is the chief aim of the present Municipal constitution under which we have met here as a corporate body, and it would be a very retrograde step if no native arose to support such a proposition. I feel it, therefore, a duty as well as a pleasure to give this resolution my hearty support. I am sure all the members of the Corporation will be unanimous with me when I say that no better selection could be made for the office of our chairman, out of the native members of the Corporation, than the one before us. Mr. Dossabhoy, Framjee is well known to the community of Bombay as an able, zealous and efficient servant of Government, and his long connection with the municipal administration of the city and the warm interest he has always felt in the weal and woe of the people of Bombay, are facts which undoubtedly entitle him to this honour. Apart from the opinion which we hold regarding his abilities to discharge the duties of his office in a very satisfactory manner, there is one special reason for appointing a chairman out of the native community. This reason has reference to the approaching visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales who, I believe, will in the first place be welcomed by this Municipal body with an appropriate address, and the occasion demands that the chairman of such body should be a child of the soil—(Cries of "No, no")—who, I think, will be able to make a better impression on the mind of His Royal Highness regarding our Municipal affairs than if the chairman were a European. (Cries of "Oh, oh.") I trust this special reason which I pointed out will have due weight with the members present here in voting for this resolution, which I have the honour to support.

The Chairman was then about to put the resolution to the meeting, when

Mr. Maclean rose and said he had the unpleasant duty to perform of protesting against the election of Mr. Dossabhoy. He did not make this protest because he had any objection to Mr. Dossabhoy personally. On the contrary, if any native member of the Corporation was to be put in the chair, probably, with one exception, their choice could not fall on a better man than Mr. Dossabhoy, who had great command of the English language, both for speaking and writing, who was possessed by long experience with Municipal business, and who showed great tact and courtesy in his dealings with all classes of people. (Hear, hear.) Those were, no doubt, valuable qualifications in a candidate for the chairmanship; but he (Mr. Maclean) thought the time had not come when any native could preside with advantage over such an assembly as that Corporation. A native could not separate himself, as a European could do, from the parties into which the native members of the Corporation were broken up, and could not perform the duties of chairman with the vigour and impartiality that would be displayed by a European. (Hear, hear.) Again, he (Mr. Maclean) considered it objectionable to appoint Government servants to the office of chairman. He did not mean to say that Government servants should be excluded; but, other things being equal, he contended that the preference should be given, in selecting a chairman to any independent European gentleman who came forward. Then, it was urged as a special reason for Mr. Dossabhoy's appointment that the Prince of Wales would like to receive his first welcome, standing in India, from a native of the country. He (Mr. Maclean) dissented from that opinion altogether. His Royal Highness had read history, and knew that Bombay was an English city, that it had grown to its present greatness under the protection of the English Government, and that its prosperity was in great measure due to the English community, who had invested so much life and activity to the place. (Hear, hear.) The Prince would receive addresses enough in other parts of India from officials and natives; but the special characteristic of Bombay was that it numbered among its population a large proportion of independent Europeans; and he (Mr. Maclean) thought it would be a pity, and would be far from agreeable to the Prince himself, if when the address of welcome was presented, the Europeans were found occupying only a subordinate rank. Having made this protest, he should not propose any candidate in opposition to Mr. Dossabhoy, as he knew that with the Corporation constituted as it was, that would be useless. He did not say that it was by design—for he did not believe the framers of the Municipal Act were men capable of forming any clear or well conceived design ("Oh! oh!" from Dr. Hewlett and laughter)—but certainly the effect of that Act had been to efface from the Corporation the independent European element, and to leave it composed almost entirely of officials and natives. He therefore knew that Mr. Dossabhoy would be elected; but he had thought it right to state his reasons for voting against Colonel Hancock's proposition. (Applause.)

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee said he begged to express his dissent from one of the observations made by the last speaker—namely that if the Corporation elected a native gentleman as chairman, it would imply that the Europeans occupied a subordinate position in the community of Bombay. That deduction was most illogical and unwarranted, and he therefore entered his protest against it. He thought that at times Europeans might be elected to occupy the high position of chairman of the Corporation, and at times natives. He thought they should share alternately the honours of the position, and that it should not be hereditary to Europeans only; and he agreed cordially with the view taken by Colonel Hancock of the question which he had put before the meeting in so able a manner.

Mr. F. M. Mehta said—Mr. Chairman, it is the same impersonal spirit in which Mr. Maclean has deemed it proper to enter his protest against the appointment of a native gentleman to the chairmanship of this Corporation, as a matter of principle, I may be allowed, Sir, also, to enter a protest against that protest on the very same ground. I do trust, Sir, that in this Corporation, we shall firmly lay hold of and never depart from the policy of looking straight at what is just and proper, and best for the interests of that body, discarding all distinctions of caste, colour and creed. And in doing so we shall be only following, in our small sphere, the principle of the whole imperial policy of the British Government of India, so wisely as well as nobly stuck fast to by the most enlightened and far-sighted Anglo-Indian statesmen, in spite of resistance and temptation to the contrary. European gentlemen, Sir, from the fact of the position they occupy in this country, will always generally enjoy a leading *status* in the administration of Indian affairs, local as well as imperial, and native gentlemen will always be happy to yield to them that precedence to which they may be entitled by their rank, intelligence, education and civilization. (Applause.) And if they have shown this disposition in the matter of the chairmanship of this very Corporation. (Hear, hear.) The leading community had precedence as was but just and proper; the chairmanship of the first Corporation was yielded with unanimity and alacrity to an English gentleman. And I think, Sir, it is a graceful act on the part of the English gentlemen of this body, gracefully performed at the hands of the distinguished gentlemen bringing forward this proposition, to nominate a native gentleman to the chairmanship, on this the second occasion of the kind. Under these circumstances, it cannot be said for a single moment that the appointment of a native chairman reduces the European community to a subordinate position; no such significance can possibly be attached to it. (Hear, hear.) We are bound as members of this Corporation to see only to merit and qualifications in making our appointments, and when we find them combined in European gentlemen, we are but only too ready and anxious to recognise them, and I doubt not but that when such are found entered in a native gentleman, Englishmen will never fail behind in recognising them freely, generously and ungrudgingly. (Cheers.)

Mr. Maclean said—To test the feeling of the meeting, I will formally propose that Mr. Macdonald be elected chairman of the Corporation.

Mr. P. M. Mehta—Mr. Maclean having already spoken once, is not in order now.

The Chairman ruled that the proposition might be allowed to be made.

Mr. Kemp, in seconding Mr. Maclean's proposition, said he did not hold the same objection as Mr. Maclean to a native gentleman being appointed chairman, but he thought the fact of Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, whose high character they could not but admire, holding a Government appointment, and the probability of his being elected to the forthcoming Town Council, were both objections to his becoming chairman of the Corporation.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen said there was one remark that fell from Mr. Maclean, from whom he entirely dissented. He said a native would not be fit to rule over a mixed assembly like this. This was, in Mr. Shantaram's opinion, passing a wholesale sentence against the native community. The objection to a servant of Government was also futile; for he thought the position of a Government servant and the position of chairman of the Corporation would not clash. It was rather to be desired that the chairman should be a Government servant. (Hear, hear.) The chairman was necessarily the mouthpiece of the Corporation, and was the least responsible for the conduct of the Corporation. His duty was merely to see to the proper conduct of business. Mr. Shantaram thought both the objections were wholly unfounded, and he thought the native community must feel thankful to the proposer and seconder of the proposition that a native should be chairman of the Corporation.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee said he did not intend at first to say anything at this meeting; but there was one remark of Mr. Maclean's which ought to be noticed. If he had heard him correctly, Mr. Maclean said that His Royal Highness would not like to see a native gentleman as head of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. It was doing an injustice to His Royal Highness to impute such motives to him; and Mr. Maclean could not know what His Royal Highness's feelings about the natives were.

Mr. Maclean said he merely remarked that, if His Royal Highness was familiar with the history of Bombay, he must come to the conclusion that an independent European gentleman would be the fittest representative for it.

Mr. Sorabjee said he thought Mr. Maclean's words were that it would be disagreeable to His Royal Highness. That was more than Mr. Maclean could know.

Mr. Maclean—It was only my opinion. I have no authority from His Royal Highness for what I said. (Laughter.)

Mr. Sorabjee said he thought it would be far more agreeable when His Royal Highness first landed in India for the welcome to be given by a native than a European. With regard to this being a mixed community, he quite agreed; but that was no reason why a man from one section of it should always be the chairman of the Corporation, and why a native should not be a chairman.

Mr. Kirkham said he should like to utter one word of dissent from Mr. Maclean. It seemed to him that such matters as the chairman of the Corporation being a Government servant or a member of any particular nationality should be carefully excluded from their debates. (Hear, hear.) While Mr. Maclean objected to Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee on the ground that he represented only one section of the community, and would be thus disqualified from exercising impartiality, Mr. Maclean's own remarks certainly tended to limiting the chairman to one class of the community—namely to the merchants, to whom as he justly said Bombay owed so much. He (Mr. Kirkham) must say he did not agree with that principle. In selecting a chairman for the Corporation, they had nothing to do with any but purely personal considerations; and if they found centred in Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee the qualifications which would make him an able, impartial, courteous, and in other considerable respects suitable chairman, they should discard all such considerations as his being a Parsee, Hindoo, Mahomedan, Government servant, or anything of that kind. For his own part, he could conceive of no one with greater claims to the position it was proposed to put him in than Mr. Dossabhoy, though no doubt in most cases, a European gentleman, and in other respects suitable chairman, they should discard all such considerations as his being a Parsee, Hindoo, Mahomedan, Government servant, or

THE INDIAN LEGISLATION BILL.

(*Englishman.*)

The withdrawal of the Indian Legislation Bill at the close of the session—though with the promise of its being re-introduced in February next—affords the Secretary of State an opportunity of abandoning a false position; but this incident makes no difference as regards the constitutional question at stake. The furtive clause which, by a side wind, was intended to secure "legislation's sovereign powers" for a department of the Government of India, may be retained in, or dropped from, the Bill of 1876. If the former course be taken, there will, we should think, be little chance of the clause surviving the parliamentary crossfire to which it will be subjected; now that its sinister object has been exposed by the Press. If the clause be omitted, it will be either because the Privy Council, or a majority of its Judges, has, for the time, been overborne by the formidable array of forensic talent recently marshalled—not on behalf of Damodhar, the man-of-straw appellant, but—in the interest of the Government of India seeking to obtain more than regal prerogatives, or because that bold and strenuous attempt has failed. We have said "for a time;" because, notwithstanding the faith of a local contemporary that the decision of the Privy Council will prove the "final settlement" of this high argument, it is not a matter that can be set at rest until it has been fully ventilated by open discussion in the political arena. And here we would remark, in passing, that this cause or case of great historical interest and high political import serves, in the way in which it has been managed by the authorities, to bring out, in a striking light, the harm which is done by the system of persistent secrecy and concealment which is applied to every branch of administration that can be concealed from public notice. The argument before the Bombay High Court, and the judgment which affirmed that neither the Viceroy in his executive capacity nor the Supreme Legislative Council of India can supersede the functions of Kings, Lords, and Commons, were public proceedings openly recorded and duly reported. From that time, until the matter re-appears in the form of an appeal to the Privy Council, a period of two years elapses; but what has gone on in the meantime? In our former remarks on this topic we afforded to our local contemporary—an apologist for the autocratic [illegible] of the case—or to any higher authorities whom it [illegible] a fair opportunity of enlightening the [illegible] apparent hiatus. But no explanation might come [illegible] beyond the mention of considerable world regarding the [illegible] by, or under the nation has been given [illegible] in looking up able time having been occupied [illegible] directions of, the Government of India precedents wherewith to support those high pretensions which, by reason of the Bombay Judges' decision, are in abeyance. And yet we have good reason to believe that during this long period of outward quiescence the most strenuous efforts have beenmade by the executive authorities to secure the reversal or supersession of a judicial decision which tended to restrain them strictly within the reign of constitutional law. Were not the whole of those precedents, together with the strongest "case" which could be made out on behalf of executive authority, all placed before the most eminent counsel of the day—that is, in the course of 1873—in the hope of eliciting from those eminent jurists an "opinion" which should establish the claim to plenary autocratic power in the matter of territorial cessions, and was not that hope signally disappointed? This result has, for obvious reasons, been kept back from the public; and it would be exceedingly interesting if we could trace how and when it was decided to attempt to turn the flank of the phalanx of jurisconsults which so unexpectedly presented itself at Westminster. What we do know is, first, that the curtize-clause, designed to virtually silence the Indian High Courts on topics of constitutional law, was smuggled into the harmless-looking Indian Legislation Bill; second, that the appellant Damodhar was cherished, and his "case" nursed, regardless of expense, until,[illegible] we see, he is enabled to appear before the Privy Council, represented by the most costly forensic talent of the day. All this may be very clever and astute; but we can scarcely regard such courses as significant of high principle or a healthy political tone. These round-about indirected methods are sufficient to cast an air of suspicion on the cause which the executive authorities are so anxious to carry through to their own satisfaction.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

CONFESSIONS OF GENIUS.

From a Riding Barrister.

I am one of those young lawyers, sir, who have not been called to the Bar more than thirty years, and whose prospects are already good. I have had one or two cases, the fees for which have nearly covered the original outlay for my wig and gown, and as several of my friends express a warm desire to help a young man in his profession,' and as I am not yet quite sixty, I am in expectation of a still larger number. My friends at the Bar tell me my success is quite exceptional, and some of them, I think, are half jealous of my rapid advancement. But the more generous amongst them take a view of the matter which certainly recommends itself to my own judgment. No force, they say, but genius could have enabled me to so far outstrip all my contemporaries; and they are convinced of this that they have urged me by every means in their power to number myself among those who are in trusting to your keeping the secrets of their existence. Thus you see, sir, I come before you not entirely upon my own responsibility. Without being wholly insensible to my own good qualities, I should still have hesitated to confide in your columns if I were not backed by the assurance of others; and it is rather as a performance of public duty than a gratification of personal pride that I venture to trouble the public with my affairs.

Public duty is in truth the keynote of our profession. Other men in other branches of industry labour for profit. We do not. We seek only the vindication of our right, and if it so chances that the grateful suitor, moved by the spectacle of our untiring exertions, should deposit a sum of money in the hands of our clerk, it is accepted with the becoming modesty and surprise that a waiter displays at a wedding breakfast, when he receives in the palm of his hand a gratuity unexpected but not wholly unwelcome. And just as the waiter with his independent spirit sometimes looks with secret scorn upon the person who has rightly divined he is open to a bribe, so we, after the noble fashion of our class, look with unmixed contempt upon the men who, in the same way, confide in the weaker elements of our nature. The true barrister has pity but not respect for the attorney. By his own higher instinct as well as by the most sacred traditions of his profession he is enjoined to look down on the men who handle the laws of their country for the sake of profit. He is wholly dependent upon them, but that only adds to his scorn, for he cannot but think meanly of a race of men whose duty it is to provide him with the necessaries of life. In a young barrister like myself this feeling is kept alive by the constant counsel of my elders. On circuit, at Westminster Hall, and in the Temple, I am continually advised by those more experienced in the profession, who are good enough to give advice to a lad of sixty, to keep and cultivate an independent spirit; when business is offered me, only to accept it as a favour, and in all ways to conduct myself towards attorneys as to impress them with the conviction that it is only from my innate good breeding I refrain from telling them they are the scum of the earth. All these injunctions I have so carefully observed, that I look upon my success as in a great measure due to the dignified attitude I have assumed towards my clients. But the admirable legal training I have received also deserves some acknowledgement. While I was still a student in the Temple, it occurred to me that it would be well to supplement the priceless course of gastronomic instruction provided by the benchers by attending some of the admirable lectures devised for the very purpose of legal education. Very many barristers, it must be admitted, succeed by dinners alone, and for a robust constitution I can imagine no better pathway to fame. But the lectures, though perhaps not less heavy than the dinners, were slightly different in their effect; and I shall always look back with satisfaction to the hours of repose I enjoyed under the rhythmic cadences of two old gentlemen who laboured for my instruction. Both were grave, but one in particular possessed his vast learning mournfully. If I have not been privately assured of his estimable character, I should have conjectured from the impressive sadness of his delivery that he had gained his acquaintance with the law he was endeavouring to expound by incurring its penalties. The other professor bore his knowledge with more contentment, and I should have continued to sit under him with pleasure, but our connection was abruptly severed by his refusal to allow me to read the newspaper during hours of lecture. This act, apart from its implied menace to my personal independence, showed such an entire misconception of the value of his teaching, that my confidence was shaken, and I returned with strengthened allegiance to those milder if more melancholy professors, under whose more humane system of instruction refreshing sleep was possible.

Thus doubly equipped with knowledge, I entered upon my career, having previously received from the benchers of my inn an assurance that I was called to the Bar. My digestion had been sorely tried, but not ruined; while, on the other hand, my brain was stored with legal maxims which only awaited opportunity to be used with effect. There was one of these maxims which at the time rather alarmed me, and it was not till much later in my career I learned that barristers were exempt from its application. The mournful old gentleman to whom I have referred had repeatedly laid down the rule that 'ignorance of the law excuses no one,' and at first I was fearful of coming under the operation of this Spartan precept; but I discovered on inquiry that it only applied to the common people, and that a barrister might be as ignorant of the law as he pleased without fear of retribution. Nevertheless I determined to free myself from all danger and reproach, and for that purpose I regularly repaired to Westminster Hall, that I might learn from the lips of the judges themselves, in whose breasts the whole body of law is secreted, whatever I had not yet acquired either at the dinner-table or in the lecture-room. The process was at first disappointing. After a regular attendance of some months in the courts, it became clear to me that whatever the judges knew they were determined not to reveal; for with a reticence that infects our national character they resolutely refrained from imparting the vast stores of knowledge hidden beneath their judicial robes. One judge in particular I can recall, who strikes me know as having been a typical representative of his office. He said but little, but he appeared to ponder deeply. Always holding a quill pen between his lips in readiness to record the thought that never occurred to him, he bore upon his upturned face a look of grave but impenetrable wisdom that is characteristic of a tombstone from which the inscription has been erased. I studied this particular countenance deeply, and I have learned from it how to conduct myself with propriety in the presence of problems of doubt and difficulty. After some months spent in this manner I [illegible] cult, and in its social life I realised for the first time what incomparable wit and humour the Bar can command. No one who has not had the privilege of sitting at the Bar mess on circuit for a considerable time can form any idea of what brilliant conversation really is. It is true, sir, that a joke once made generally 'runs' like a popular burlesque for about a hundred nights in succession, but that only proves the vitality of the joke. The wit is of so sound and substantial a kind that it bears, and I may add requires, constant repetition, and a man who has said one good thing may fairly rest upon the achievement for the remainder of the circuit. And then as a further attraction of this kind of society the feeling of barristers for one another is so entirely amiable. I never heard any member of the circuit abused unless he happened to be getting on in his profession. So long as a man has the good taste to remain unsuccessful he may enjoy the good report of his fellows; but success is in itself so entirely inexcusable, that it is naturally looked upon with suspicion by those who do not share its advantages. The man who treats his profession as a means of livelihood must abide the consequences. He places himself distinctly in a lower grade, his name is mentioned with the names of attorneys, and the bolder and more pure spirited members of the circuit openly accuse him of directly seeking for the business by which he lives. This is so dreadful a thing in itself, and so repugnant to all right feeling, that even those who ardently desire the means of subsistence shrink from the accusation. They shun the coveted society of attorneys, turn a deaf ear to all suggestions of business, and only undertake a case on the understanding that they are thereby saving a failure of justice.

Hitherto I have spoken chiefly of the barrister who rises as I have done, rapidly, but by honourable means. I have but briefly hinted at another and more prosperous class, but I cannot conceal the fact that there are certain men in the profession who do indeed use their talents as a means to their own prosperity. This is deplorable; but it is an unhappy fact. There are barristers—and amongst the number prominent names could be mentioned—who actually take means to secure the patronage they desire. These men unblushingly treat the Bar in a mercantile spirit. They do not spurn the attorney, they will even speak with respect to an attorney's clerk. Although they are well aware that interest depends upon the good-will of the other branch of the profession, they do not hesitate to meet its members on a ground of equality. Nay more, sir, they dine with them and receive them at dinner. If they are permitted, they will marry attorneys' daughters, or pay compliments to attorneys' wives. All this the etiquette of the profession strictly forbids, and the feeling of a noble nature rejects. But these men care not for professional etiquette, and have sunk their nobility in the desire for gain. And in their personal prosperity they find the shameful reward of their conduct. If a man who honourably observes the traditions of his profession sees a solicitor approaching he will turn away his head; he will not listen to the offer of business until by the importunity of his client he is forced to undertake the case. But these men will stretch out their hand to a client, they will greet him with a smile, and endeavour to secure the good-will. And these shocking practices are so widespread that fear they will cast a slur upon an honourable profession. I should not be surprised if some hundred years hence barristers and attorneys should perceive that their interests are identical. It may be—for who knows the shame in store for us?—that something like a bond of friendship shall be established between the two branches. But I will not fore-cast the iniquity of an evil day. It has been my intention simply to show you the measure of success that falls to the lot of a barrister who rises only by genius and who rejects these lower roads to fame; and the confession of a barrister of genius is, that at sixty he is still hopeful, and has had in all three briefs.—*The World.*

POTTERERS.

(*Broad Arrow.*)

There are certain men who, like some horses, have all the appearance of going at full gallop, but have merely the pace of a slow canter. Such men always seem to be busy, they are always at work, and like to see every one else at work, but the result of all their labours is nil. These persons are much opposed to recreation, which they consider waste of valuable time, and usually assert that they have not time enough to do the work they undertake on their shoulders. Men who are thus remarkable are aptly termed "Potterers," and as we have seen much of this genus, and unfortunately have on many occasions had to do business with them, we know them to be not only obstacles to progress, but decidedly most dangerous to those who are more intelligent and more business-like. Whilst Potterers may differ in details, they have a singular similitude in general characteristics, the position in which they may have been placed and their early training influencing their minor peculiarities only so that a description of a Potterer in one position will differ from it in another only in minute details. Some years ago we were brought in contact with a very good specimen of a Potterer. He was a colonel commanding, and of course was attended by an adjutant and other members of his staff. He used to attend his office at eleven o'clock, would read and re-read every document and letter, sometimes putting them aside for several minutes, as if to collect his thoughts; and then fixing them up and re-reading them. If one of these letters required answering, he would deliberately mend a pen, for he always used a quill (most Potterers do), and having tried this pen, would commence writing his answer. This answer would occupy an intelligent person perhaps ten minutes, but the above specimen would pass three-quarters of an hour writing, erasing, interlining, and scratching out. He would then request a fair copy of this document to be written, which not unusually failed to satisfy him, as some of it would be altered, and the letter require re-writing. When again presented to him, it would be microscopically examined, and then placed in his desk for further consideration. By the next morning a new idea would occur to him, the letter must be entirely re-written, and thus some three hours would be occupied over a most unimportant subject which might have been disposed of in double as many minutes. More than once it has been our misfortune to be intimately associated with Potterers, and we cannot avoid thinking them particularly dangerous men, when placed in authority, or when their opinion is considered of weight. It is only natural that a Potterer should think better of the qualifications of a man who confirms him he should of one who transacts business rapidly, as well as ably. If a man has a system, is quick of perception, and understands how to organise a chain of responsibility, he can efficiently perform in a few minutes much more than a Potterer could blunder through in an hour. To proceed, rapidly, however, is counted by the Potterer the same thing as to proceed recklessly, and he cannot comprehend how it is possible to adopt any more efficient method than that which he carries out. Ask such a man his opinion of a quick, able worker, and he will undoubtedly describe him as careless, reckless, and probably a fool. Request his opinion of a mere detail drudge, who is more fitted for a copier of letters or a sorter of documents than he is for any other post, and the Potterer would recommend him to a certainty as a man well-fitted, on account of his careful attention to details, for a commanding position, whereas no greater mistake could be made.

No commander can be anything but inefficient if he be a Potterer. It is probable that in consequence of there being a large element of Pottering in our navy in former times, it was customary to assert that Nelson was no sailor, and by very little about the details of a ship. Probably he devoted more attention to gunnery and training his men than he did to holystoning decks and polishing up brasses, the latter being considered by some men the more important duty of the two.

It is more particularly in such things as office work and inspection, that Pottering becomes more tiresome and injurious to real efficiency. In the office time may be wasted by the hour, and very little work done, or men will be worse, and far more likely, real business will be stopped by Pottering. Letter after letter, and memo after memo, will be sent on a subject which might and ought to be disposed of in one letter, but this would by no means suit the genus of which we write. To him who shrinks from the genus of which we write. To him who shrinks from the labour of composition there is a single tonic Count O'Neil de Tyrone, who, speaking, like the Bishop of Nantes, in the French tongue, delivered a long address, in the course of which he dwelt largely on his origin and family extraction. This was well enough, and supposing any large proportion of guests had been conversant with the language it might have proved a great success. As it was the attention of the audience rather flagged, being temporarily revived, when the Count, thinking the opportunity a favourable one, "it being now close upon midnight," gave the company a few specimens of his own translations into French of familiar Irish songs. These the Count delivered with such energy that the company at the latter end of the room thinking that, if there was a point in the speech at all, this must be it, cheered vociferously and thus encouraged the Count to favour them with yet another specimen of his skill as a translator. But it came to an end at last, and the Lord Mayor proposed the third toast on the list, that of "Our Foreign Guests." This comprehensive toast opened up a vista of speeches that was truly appalling. First the Count, a Polish gentleman of German Reichstag, responded first and was followed by the Baron De Wende, who answered for Germany. When the Baron appeared a despairing groan ran through the assembly, but when he sat down and a gentleman from Switzerland rose and set out on what promised to be a speech at least equal in length to those which had preceded before, the company, taking a despairing glance down the long ranks of foreign guests, each one of whom might have a speech in his pocket, began to clatter glasses, rattle knives, and call for Mr. Butt. The Swiss gentleman was, however, permitted to finish his speech in comparative quietude; and the next foreign gentleman on the list not responding when faintly called upon by the Lord Mayor, the right hon. gentleman by a strategic movement passed on to the next toast, which was "The legislative independence of Ireland." At this epoch affairs reached a crisis, and the long suffering audience lapsed almost without a struggle into a state of uproarious disorder. To understand the passion of the moment it will be necessary to explain that Mr. Butt's name appeared a considerable way lower down on the list as the responder to the toast of "The Irish People," but it was evident that at the rate business was advancing it would be two o'clock in the morning before an opening would be found for Mr. Butt, and a large number of the guests did not hesitate openly and loudly to assert that the arrangement was thus made with the deliberate intention of preventing Mr. Butt from making a speech, or at any rate from having an audience. When the Lord Mayor proceeded to descant upon the theme suggested by the toast he was interrupted by loud cries for Mr. Butt. Turning fiercely in the direction whence the loudest uproar came he called out, "I will not go on until I have order," and the guests answering only "Butt! Butt!" the Lord Mayor abruptly sat down. Still the cries and the one cry were maintained. The Mayor of Cork, gallantly coming to the assistance of his distressed brother, implored the guests to honour the chairman; but his worship was impartially howled down. The Lord Mayor again rose, and showing signs of strong emotion was allowed to make an end of his speech, which he did by coupling the toast with the name of Sir Charles Duffy. Then burst forth a shouting and yelling, which utterly eclipsed all former efforts of the evening. The scene was comparable only with that so graphically described in the "Ingoldsby Legends," where Didrum, the opera manager, attempts to force Fal de Lal Tit upon an audience who have taken their tickets in the expectation of hearing their favourite Fiddle de Dee. "Fiddle de Dee, none but he," was their persistent answer to managerial blandishments used in favour of Fal de Lal Tit. Just so this morning the guests at the Exhibition Palace roared without ceasing. "Butt, Butt, none but Butt," when the Lord Mayor would have introduced Sir Charles Duffy.

Nevertheless Sir Charles Duffy rose and stood silent facing the angry mob. The Lord Mayor, stung to desperation by this last insult to his authority, leaped upon his chair, and with one foot upon the table, attempted to quell the storm. Mr. Butt also rose and said something which was lost amid the roar of voices. This went on for what seemed some minutes, the dramatic position suffering the first alteration by Sir Charles Duffy resuming his seat. Observing this, the Lord Mayor descended from the table, and abruptly wishing the company "Good night," turned to leave the room. Several Bishops seized hold of his lordship, and entreated him to remain, which he consented to do. As he again took his seat the Bishop of Nantes sprang up on his chair, and with magnificent gestures besought the company, by their love of Ireland, not to mar the glories of the day by breaking up in riot. But few present could follow the passionate torrent of French poured forth by the bishop, and having exhausted himself he sat down amid fresh cries for Mr. Butt. Taking advantage of a brief lull Mr. Butt addressing the Mayor across the table, said, My lord, may I speak a word?" "No," replied his lordship, with great magnitude; "no, sir, you may not; sit down." Whereupon Mr. Butt obediently sat down. After this the Lord Mayor snapped around indiscriminately, a mild-mannered gentleman who observed that "perhaps Mr. Butt was going to support the chair," being threatened with instant expulsion. The hubbub continuing, his lordship left the chair, and was followed by a large number of Bishops and other dignitaries of the Church. As he departed, a short, swarthy priest leaped upon the table, and was proceeding to address the company, but Mr. Butt getting on his legs at the same time, the new comer retired in his favour. Mr. Butt explained that when he had unavailingly got to speak, he had determined to say that his friend Sir Charles Duffy was, with his full concurrence, selected to respond to the toast. Had he been permitted to make that explanation, the scene they had just witnessed would not have occurred. "Whatever disturbance has arisen in this meeting," he added emphatically, "the Lord Mayor of Dublin is responsible for it, and I say that deliberately." At this point the gas began to fade, and a number of ladies in full evening dress, who had been spectators at the banquet, hastily retreated from the gallery. Still the noise proceeded, when another of the sunlights in the roof was extinguished, but it was not till the gas in a third and last sunlight was turned off that the bulk of the excited company left their seats, and guided by a few dim lights on the orchestra groped their way out.

By a curious coincidence the trades banquet, which took place at the Rotunda, terminated in a similar manner. Towards the expense of this banquet the Conservancy Commissioners paid a considerable sum of money, and it was attended by upwards of three hundred of the gentlemen who, earlier in the day, had peregrinated the city under their various trade banners. At the outset all went well, the dinner being of a singularly satisfactory character considering the low price at which the tickets were sold. The toast list was on a gigantic scale there being not less than fifteen toasts, involving the delivery of an aggregate of forty speeches. After speaking had been going on for about two hours some sections of the company endeavoured to charm away melancholy by singing. Songs were started in various parts of the room, and the meeting was pretty lively, when a new turn was given to the proceedings by the appearance of Mr. Biggar, accompanied by Mr. O'Connor Power. The hon. members were much cheered as they passed up the room, and Mr. Biggar testified to a strong desire to address the company forthwith. This, however, the chairman, Mr John Keegan, Secretary of the United Trades Association, firmly refused. He said he had got his toast list and he was going through with it. A portion of the audience sided with Mr. Biggar, and after a long struggle Mr. O'Connor Power managed to get in a few words from which it appeared that the object of the visit of the two hon. members was to invite those present to the Land Reform meeting at Glasnevin to-day. Their errand accomplished, Mr. Biggar and Mr. O'Connor Power retired, but the meeting never recovered the shock, and shortly after, amidst a whirl of excitement, Mr. Keegan shook the chair and the meeting somehow or other left the [illegible] collapsed.

Perhaps the great mass meeting at Glasnevin to-day proved a failure [illegible] to the rain. After a brief spell of the weather extending thus far over the week, a change took place this morning, and just [illegible] But, mounted on a waggon, was about to [illegible] resolution, the rain descended and the floods came. Mr. Butt made a gallant stand against the elements, but he will [illegible] and spoke for several minutes. He announced that on Monday begin a tour through the [illegible] and popularly, and with the prestige of the [illegible] owing lar position he has gained in the last two days, [illegible] to the muddling management of the Lord Mayor and his counsellors, it will not be without effect. The heart of Ireland," he said amid loud cheering, "is sound upon the restoration of our native Parliament." The one who saw the demonstration of yesterday can have no doubt on the opinion of my colleagues—that [illegible] deepens our conviction that it is utterly impossible for any Parliament but an Irish Parliament to give [illegible] measures that Ireland needs honestly and effectively. This is a subject on which I dare not deceive you. I say every day deepens my convictions that the restoration of that Parliament rests on ourselves, and if Ireland is true to the national cause, you will yet have your own Parliament in College-green." After this the rain literally came down in torrents, and giving up the unequal struggle, Mr. Butt adjourned the meeting till Monday night. On the whole it was as well as will probably appear from this plain narrative, whatever other good effects the celebration of the centenary of O'Connell may have had, it has not been conducive to the promulgation of brotherly love in Dublin.

SPIRITUALIST PHILOSOPHY.*

(*Athenæum.*)

At length we have a translation into English of the celebrated Allan Kardec's 'Spiritualist Philosophy,' and a very dreary book it is;—let the reader believe us. Allan Kardec was not himself a medium. For some reason or other he was not personally favoured with communications from the spirit-world. All that he here tells us, therefore, is only second-hand. He pretends to set forth a philosophy of certain *arcana* into which he was not himself admitted. Now we all know of what little value is second-hand evidence. In our own courts of law, at least, it has no weight whatever. But this man, whose real name was Rivail, and not Kardec,—the latter being a name which he tells us that he was enjoined by certain mediums so called, to assume,—has the impudence to try and *foist* upon the world a system built up on the evidence of persons whom no one knows, but alleged by him to have communications with the world of spirits. He wants to make us believe that the spirits of "John the Evangelist, St. Augustine, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Louis, the Spirit of Truth, Socrates, Plato, Fenelon, Franklin, Swedenborg," &c., actually communicated to him through certain *media*, not in the old-fashioned way of rapping on a table, nor by the pencil and *planchette*, of writing, on any kind of paper, the answers of Socrates, Fenelon, Franklin, or whomsoever else, to any questions that M. Rivail or Kardec chose to put to them. Truly a worthy occupation for the spirits of such exalted personages! We wonder what would Franklin have thought of it in his lifetime could he have foreseen what use would be made of his name in after ages by these mystery mongers! Imagine the spirit of Franklin taking part in the following little catechism:—

"'Do spirits foresee the epoch of their next return to corporeal life?' 'They have the presentiment of that return, as a blind man feels the heat of the sun on his approaching. They know that they will be re-incarnated, as you know that you will die, but without knowing when the change would occur.'—'Re-incarnation, then, is a necessity of spirit life, as death is a necessity of corporeal life?' 'Certainly.'—'Do all spirits occupy themselves beforehand with their approaching incarnation?' 'There are some who never give it a thought, and who even know nothing about it; that depends on their greater or less degree of advancement. In some cases, the uncertainty in which they are left in regard to their future is a punishment.'—'Can a spirit hasten or retard the moment of his re-incarnation?' 'He may hasten it by the action of a strong desire; he may also put it off if he shrink from the trial awaiting him (for the cowardly and the indifferent are to be found among spirits as among men), but he cannot do so with impunity. He suffers from such delay, as the sick man suffers who shrinks from employing the remedy which alone can cure him.'"—And so forth.

We often hear to what "base uses" the dust of great men may return:—

Imperial Cæsar dead and turned to clay
May stop a hole to keep the wind away!

But what would this be in comparison with having his mighty spirit vexed by the interrogatories of an inquisitive Gaul like Rivail, alias Kardec?

With respect to many of the questions and answers here asked and given, we would observe that M. Kardec might have looked into any accepted theological treatise of the orthodox kind without troubling the spirits at all. For example:—

"'What proof have we of the existence of God?' 'The axiom which you apply in all your scientific researches, "there is no effect without a cause." Search out the cause of whatever is not the work of man, and reason will furnish the answer to your question.'—'What is to be inferred from the intuition of the existence of God which may be said to be the common property of the human mind?' 'That God exists; for whence could the human mind derive this intuition if it had no real basis? The inference to be drawn from the fact of this intuition is a corollary of the axiom, "there is no effect without a cause."'—'May not our seemingly intuitive sense of the existence of God be the result of education and of acquired ideas?' 'If such were the case, how should this intuitive sense be possessed by your savages?'—'Is the first cause of the formation of things to be found in the essential properties of matter?' 'If such were the case, what would be the cause of those properties! There must always be a first cause.'—'What is to be thought of the opinion that attributes the first formation of things to a fortuitous combination of matter, in other words, to chance?' 'Another absurdity! Who that is possessed of common sense can regard chance as an intelligent agent? And, besides, what is chance? Nothing.'—'What proof have we that the first cause of all things is a Supreme Intelligence, superior to all other intelligences?' 'You have a proverb which says, "The workman is known by his work." Look around you, and, from the quality of the work, infer that of the workman.'"

We fancy that we have heard the like of this before. There was one Paley among ourselves who argued in the same direction, though, of course, it was not his spirit that communicated with the French medium, who, we presume, never heard of him; neither, indeed, was Paley the first who used the argument from design in his treaties on the Evidences. Still it is a pity that M. Kardec's medium did not call him up, since his illustration about the watch might have tended to enliven the argument.

Of a similar dreary kind are most of these communications—the merest platitudes. Take, for instance, the following:—

"'Is it wrong to study other people's defects?' 'To do so merely for the sake of criticizing or divulging them is very wrong, for it is a want of charity. To study them with a view to your own benefit through the endeavour to avoid those defects, may be useful; but you must not forget that your conscience sometimes be under the influence of others is one of the elesometimes be under the influence of others is one of the indulgence for the faults of others is one of the elements of charity. Before reproaching others with imperfections, you should see whether others might not reproach you with the same imperfections. The only way to profit by such a critical examination is to acquire the neighbour's faults is by endeavouring to counteract in ourselves the opposite virtues. Is he miserly? Be generous. Is he proud? Be humble and modest. Is he harsh? Be gentle. Is he shabby and petty? Be great in all you do. In a word, act in such a way as that it may not be said of you, in the words of Jesus, that you "see the mote in your brother's eye, but do not see the beam in your own eye."'

Being a schoolmaster, and a very moral man, such stuff as this, no doubt, found favour in Kardec's eyes; but it was easy for any medium to rattle it off "with the utmost rapidity," as he tells us. Many writers—our own forgotten Blair among them—have said the same things much better. We wonder what can have come over our French neighbours, when, in spite of their reputation for liveliness, we are told that such a book has sold among them to the extent of 120,000 copies! We should have much preferred Kardec's Black-well, had it been translating it, had favoured us with some of her own spirit communications, which, like those we mentioned a few years ago, had at least the merit of being, to a certain extent, entertaining.

In conclusion, we regret to mention that the world is threatened with a succession of these works, the writer of which besides establishing the Revue Spirite, before his death in 1869, founded an institution called "The Joint-Stock Company for the Continuation of the Works of Allan Kardec." As to the success of this company, whose founder, according to Miss Blackwell, "was never known to laugh," the fair translator of this work appears to have no doubt.

"It is impossible (she says) to ascertain with any exactness the number of those who have adopted the views set forth by Allan Kardec. Estimated by themselves at many millions, they are incontestably very numerous. The periodicals devoted to the advocacy of these views in various countries already number over forty, and new ones are constantly appearing."

Truly a sad condition of things upon entering the fourth quarter of the nineteenth century!

* *Spiritualist Philosophy. The Spirits' Book. Containing the Principles of Spiritist Doctrine on the Immortality of the Soul; the Nature of Spirits, and their Relations with Men; the Moral Law; the Present Life, the Future Life, and the Destiny of the Human Race. According to the Teachings of Spirits of High Degree, transmitted through various Mediums.* Collected and set in order by Allan Kardec. Translated from the Hundredand Twentieth Thousand by Anna Blackwell. (Trubner & Co.)

THE O'CONNELL CENTENARY.

HOME RULE IN PRACTICE.

(*Daily News.*)

DUBLIN, Saturday Night.

It is, perhaps, not the least significant, and, some might say especially a characteristic incident in the great national Irish festival of yesterday, that the Lord Mayor, the titular president of the festivities, was twice superseded in the exercise of his authority, and driven to make a precipitate and undignified retreat. The first occasion was when he attempted to wind up the programme of the procession by the erection of [illegible] from the platform near Carlisle Bridge, the result of which was fully described in my letter of yesterday. The second arose shortly before one o'clock this morning at a grand banquet in the Exhibition Palace, and was perhaps of even a more impressive character. It was after ten o'clock before the Lord Mayor rose to propose the first toast, having before him a list which, even with ordinary skilful management, would have carried the company close up to midnight. All went well while the Lord Mayor proposed the first two toasts of "The Queen" and "the Memory of O'Connell," though even in respect of the latter there appeared that fatal tendency to discursiveness which has no sailor, and no business. Not less than three gentlemen, including Sir Colman O'Loghlen, were put down to respond to the toast, and they conscientiously performed their duty. Next came the toast of "the French nation," and at this stage matters began to assume a serious aspect. The Bishop of Nantes delivered an oration full of fire and eloquence, but occupying upwards of half an hour in its delivery. A "Mr. Leonard, of Paris" next made a brief speech in explanation of the non-appearance of the Bishop of Orleans—a proceeding which the company not unnaturally resented, seeing that his lordship had himself, in a widely published letter, fully explained the cause of his absence. There rose also in response to this single toast Count O'Neil de Tyrone, who, speaking, like the Bishop of Nantes, in the French tongue, delivered a long address, in the course of which he dwelt largely on his origin and family extraction. This was well enough, and supposing any large proportion of guests had been conversant with the language it might have proved a great success. As it was the attention of the audience rather flagged, being temporarily revived, when the Count, thinking the opportunity a favourable one, "it being now close upon midnight," gave the company a few specimens of his own translations into French of familiar Irish songs. These the Count delivered with such energy that the company at the latter end of the room thinking that, if there was a point in the speech at all, this must be it, cheered vociferously and thus encouraged the Count to favour them with yet another specimen of his skill as a translator. But it came to an end at last, and the Lord Mayor proposed the third toast on the list, that of "Our Foreign Guests." This comprehensive toast opened up a vista of speeches that was truly appalling. First the Count, a Polish gentleman of German Reichstag, responded first and was followed by the Baron De Wende, who answered for Germany. When the Baron appeared a despairing groan ran through the assembly, but when he sat down and a gentleman from Switzerland rose and set out on what promised to be a speech at least equal in length to those which had preceded before, the company, taking a despairing glance down the long ranks of foreign guests, each one of whom might have a speech in his pocket, began to clatter glasses, rattle knives, and call for Mr. Butt. The Swiss gentleman was, however, permitted to finish his speech in comparative quietude; and the next foreign gentleman on the list not responding when faintly called upon by the Lord Mayor, the right hon. gentleman by a strategic movement passed on to the next toast, which was "The legislative independence of Ireland." At this epoch affairs reached a crisis, and the long suffering audience lapsed almost without a struggle into a state of uproarious disorder. To understand the passion of the moment it will be necessary to explain that Mr. Butt's name appeared a considerable way lower down on the list as the responder to the toast of "The Irish People," but it was evident that at the rate business was advancing it would be two o'clock in the morning before an opening would be found for Mr. Butt, and a large number of the guests did not hesitate openly and loudly to assert that the arrangement was thus made with the deliberate intention of preventing Mr. Butt from making a speech, or at any rate from having an audience. When the Lord Mayor proceeded to descant upon the theme suggested by the toast he was interrupted by loud cries for Mr. Butt. Turning fiercely in the direction whence the loudest uproar came he called out, "I will not go on until I have order," and the guests answering only "Butt! Butt!" the Lord Mayor abruptly sat down. Still the cries and the one cry were maintained. The Mayor of Cork, gallantly coming to the assistance of his distressed brother, implored the guests to honour the chairman; but his worship was impartially howled down. The Lord Mayor again rose, and showing signs of strong emotion was allowed to make an end of his speech, which he did by coupling the toast with the name of Sir Charles Duffy. Then burst forth a shouting and yelling, which utterly eclipsed all former efforts of the evening. The scene was comparable only with that so graphically described in the "Ingoldsby Legends," where Didrum, the opera manager, attempts to force Fal de Lal Tit upon an audience who have taken their tickets in the expectation of hearing their favourite Fiddle de Dee. "Fiddle de Dee, none but he," was their persistent answer to managerial blandishments used in favour of Fal de Lal Tit. Just so this morning the guests at the Exhibition Palace roared without ceasing. "Butt, Butt, none but Butt," when the Lord Mayor would have introduced Sir Charles Duffy.

Nevertheless Sir Charles Duffy rose and stood silent facing the angry mob. The Lord Mayor, stung to desperation by this last insult to his authority, leaped upon his chair, and with one foot upon the table, attempted to quell the storm. Mr. Butt also rose and said something which was lost amid the roar of voices. This went on for what seemed some minutes, the dramatic position suffering the first alteration by Sir Charles Duffy resuming his seat. Observing this, the Lord Mayor descended from the table, and abruptly wishing the company "Good night," turned to leave the room.

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F. FISCHER, Chairman.

Bombay, 18th August 1875.

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